The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6096. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

Struggle of the French Government With the Paris Insurgents.

A Vigorous Conflict Between Paris and Versailles.

The National Guards Utterly Routed.

GUSTAVE FLOURENS REPORTED KILLED.

Thiers Threatens to Deal Severely With the Leaders.

Capture of a Redoubt With 2,000 Rebels Yesterday.

Opening of the Spanish Cortes by King Amadeus.

THE FIGHTING NEAR PARIS.

Particulars of the Battle From Different Sources—The March of the Nationals From Paris—A Galling Fire From Fort Valerien—The Struggle With the Government Troops—Utter Rout of the Nationals.

LONDON, April 4.—The following dispatches give interesting details of the situation in and about Paris:

PARIS, April 3—12½ P. M.—A cannonade is proceeding from Fort Mont Valerien at the rate of two shots per minute. There is also a sharp musketry fire toward Meudon. It is reported that the Nationals have suffered severely from the fire of Valerien, but nothing precise is obtainable. It is said the Committee believed Valerien would not fire on the Nationals who occupy Forts Vanvres, Issy and Montrouge in force. The Versailles train was stopped today at Clamart, and forced to return. Contradictory rumors are flying, and the gates are shut.

PARIS, April 3—6 P. M.—One hundred thousand Nationals, in three corps, with 200 guns, marched out of Paris this morning, via Montrouge, Issy and Reuil, all destined to Versailles. Fort Mont Valerien fired all day upon Reuil, and flying batteries at Meudon cannonaded the Nationals debouching from Issy on the Versailles road. Valérien cannonaded the rear guard of the Nationals entering the valley between Puteaux and Buzenval. Some detachments are retreating in a disorderly condition. There is nothing certain respecting the force that passed Valerien, but various conflicting versions are given. One report says they are surrounded, while another declares they effected a junction and turned Meudon where a majority of the Versailles Army is concentrated. During the operations on the right, there was a fierce engagement between the artillery at Meudon and the Parisian artillery. Several members of the Commune, wearing red sashes, led the battalions. It is said a superior Versailles officer has been taken prisoner.

The *Moniteur* says the Zouaves repulsed the Nationals in an attack on Castle Meudon, and that the National loss was heavy. Col. BOURGOIN telegraphs to the Commune at 11½ A. M. that BERGERET and FLOURENS have formed a junction and march on Versailles, and that success was certain. Another dispatch says, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon DUVAL and FLOURENS formed a junction at Courbevoie. They were cannonaded by Valerien, but the men were well sheltered. A concerted and successful movement was made by which they passed the line of fire of Valerien, and marched on Versailles. BERGERET had two horses killed. Communication with the outside world is cut off, and only peasants bringing provisions are admitted to Paris.

It is said that Gen. HENRY, commander of the Montrouge Nationals, is dead. FLOQUET and LOCKROY have resigned seats in the Assembly, and remain to share the sufferings of Paris. It is reported that M. ASSY has been arrested by order of the Commune. It is also stated that the Commune will adopt the families of the fallen Nationals.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Times* special says a great battle was commenced at 6 in the morning by the Nationals, under the command of BERGERET, who at 10 o'clock asked for reinforcements from Paris. There was much animation in the bivouacs of the Nationals on Sunday night, the men singing the "Marseillaise" and the chant "Depart à Versailles." The *Times* correspondent believes that the battle, which was on a large scale, has proved disastrous to the Communists. The unexpected cannonade of Valerien threw the Nationals into confusion, and it is asserted that the following is now the situation: BERGERET, with 15,000 men, was completely cut off; then FLOURENS was purposely permitted to effect a junction with him, and FLOURENS and BERGERET, with 35,000 men, must surrender, or fight at the greatest disadvantage.

The *Times'* correspondent says there is an improbable version of the affair to the effect that FLOURENS has reached Versailles. The Communists are demoralized, and it is believed have been betrayed. The *gendarmerie* treat all prisoners unmercifully. The *Daily News'* dispatches confirm the rout of the insurgents, who proved great blustering cowards, who expected that Valerien would fraternize with them.

The Pontifical Zouaves shot all prisoners instantly. The *Telegraph's* correspondent reports that he saw Gen. HENRY killed by a shell from Mont Velarien, and that BERGERET's carriage and horses were destroyed in the same manner. The men were thrown into panic-stricken rout.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—The Army of Versailles surrounds Paris, and order elsewhere in France is established.

The Versailles Account—Flourens Killed—The Ringleaders to be Severely Dealt With—Proclamation by President Thiers—Affairs in Paris.

VERSAILLES, April 4—Noon.—Yesterday two corps of the insurgents advanced toward Versailles, one via Meudon and Chatillon and the other by the way of Reuil. Both were rorted with heavy loss, and FLOURENS was killed.

The troops, whose expected defection constituted the hopes of the insurgents, behaved nobly. The insurgents in Forts Vanvres and Issy fired on the troops today. The Government forces have just attacked the insurgents, and speedy and complete success is anticipated.

In the Assembly today, M. THIERS, in some remarks on the state of affairs, said the Government would deal harshly with the ringleaders of the insurrection, but leniently with their dupes. The sentiment was received with applause.

The Rentes are advancing.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—M. THIERS has issued a proclamation, addressed to the Prefects of departments, as follows:

"On Monday the insurgent masses attacked our forces simultaneously at Nanterre, Rueil, Bougival, Bazons, Chaton and Croissy. Fort Mont Valerien at daybreak began to canonnade the insurgents, who were at first sheltered by the villages of Nanterre, Rueil and Bougival. They subsequently attacked the Government forces, by whom they were repulsed. Gen. VINOY, with the cavalry, was by this time in a position threatening to outflank the insurgents, and they fled in a complete rout, leaving many of their dead and wounded in the hands of the Government troops." M. THIERS says: "The Government will exercise clemency toward all who have been blindly misled, but will punish with severity the ringleaders. The insurrection is impotent."

PARIS, April 4.—The Communal delegation from the First Arrondissement of Paris, have appealed to the people to unite and repel the common danger. The *Cri du Peuple* announces that the Nationals have maintained the positions which they conquered yesterday at Le Bas, Meudon, Bougival, and before Fort d'Issy. The supplementary Communal elections have been postponed. Gen. CLUSERET has been appointed to the charge of the Ministry of War and MM. BANCHET and GEROME to the offices of Delegates to the Ministry of Justice. The Communists claim to have won a victory yesterday.

Capture of a Redoubt with Two Thousand Insurgents—Gen. Henry Among the Prisoners—All Quiet at Marseilles.

VERSAILLES, April 4.—A circular issued today, by M. PICARD, to the Prefects of Departments, announces the victory of the Assemblists in the conflict before Paris. The redoubt at Chatillon held by the insurgents, was captured this morning by the forces of the Government, with 2,000 prisoners, including Gen. HENRY. Gen. DUVAL was shot. No fighting has occurred today on any other part of the line. The troops are becoming more than ever exasperated at the resistance shown by the insurgents. A dispatch from Marseilles says order has been restored, and that the troops have entered the town.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

No Part of the Indemnity Yet Paid—The Peace Conference—Return of the German Commander to Berlin—The Worcester and Her Cargo Arrived at Plymouth.

BERLIN, April 4.—It is positively denied that the French have, as yet, paid anything of the indemnity accorded to Germany by the preliminary Peace Convention, and as explicitly stated that, on the contrary, France, in addition, still owes 48,000,000 of francs for the provisioning of German troops.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—The German and French plenipotentiaries held another meeting today.

BERLIN, April 4.—Gen. VON GOEBEN, commander of the German forces in the north of France, has arrived from Amiéns, and has had a private interview with the Emperor.

LONDON, April 4.—The United States steamer *Worcester*, from Boston, with a cargo of provisions for the relief of the suffering people of France, has arrived at Plymouth, and will proceed at once to a French port.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Discussions in the House of Commons—Proposition to Reduce Transatlantic Postage to One Penny—Opening of the Spanish Cortes by King Amadeus.

LONDON, April 4.—In the House of Commons last night the Government announced that a measure extending the ballot to Scotland would soon be introduced. Various bills of only local interest were considered during the remainder of the session.

This evening Mr. SEELY, member for Lincoln, gave notice that on the 2d of May he should move for a reduction of transatlantic postage to one penny. Viscount ENFIELD, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said the Government was informed as to the progress of the negotiations in the Peace Conference at Brussels, but declined to give any information on the subject. After a brief debate upon matters of local interest, the House adjourned for the Easter holidays until the 17th inst.

MADRID, April 3.—The sessions of the Spanish Cortes were opened today by King AMADEUS. In his speech from the Throne, the King expressed an ardent hope for the pacification of Cuba, and a strong desire for the resumption of relations with the Pope. He also recommended many reforms, especially as regards the finances of the country. The speech was repeatedly interrupted by the cheers of the Cortes.

EUROPEAN EARTHQUAKE

Slight Shocks Experienced in England.

A Kendal telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and dated March 17, says two distinct shocks of earthquake were experienced in that district that evening, the first at about 6:20, the second at about 11¼. The first was not so violent, and it does not appear to have been generally noticed, but the second was everywhere felt, and it created great alarm. The townspeople, most of whom had gone to bed, were startled by a loud rumbling noise and shaking of houses and furniture. Numbers of persons rushed into the street in alarm. Doors and windows were shaken violently, and in some instances flowerpots and other small articles were thrown to the ground. The noise and shock resembled the peculiar vibration produced by a screw propeller when the stern of the vessel is out of the water. It lasted about ten or twelve seconds and was felt at a distance of sixteen miles from Kendal, on the borders of Yorkshire. It appears to have taken a south-westerly direction. Several witnesses state that at the time of the occurrence they observed an unusual swell in the waters of Windermere Lake. During the evening the atmosphere was very calm and foggy, like that preceding a thunderstorm. No damage is reported. A York correspondent telegraphs: "At about 11½ o'clock at night a slight shock of earthquake, lasting some seconds, was distinctly felt at York, Wakefield and Doncaster. The windows of the houses were severely shaken." A Liverpool correspondent telegraphs that, between 11¾ and 11:20, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in the neighborhood of Liverpool. The wave of the current was from west to east. A telegram from Sunderland says a smart shock of earthquake was also felt there at 11 o'clock. Another correspondent telegraphs from Kirby Lonsdale: "There were shocks of earthquake here, one at 6¾ P. M., and one at 11:5, rather smart. The direction was from west to east."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Disorders at Santo Espiritus—Plantations Burnt and Overseers Killed—Operations of the Troops.

HAVANA, April 4.—The *Diario* says: "Nothing happened at Santo Espiritus which merits the rejoicing of the enemies of Spain. The insurgents burnt two plantations, killed six overseers, and carried off sixty laborers from one plantation. The insurgents also fired from an ambush upon the troops which left the city to protect the plantations. We understand 9,000 soldiers are operating in the jurisdiction of Santo Espiritus, but the country is the most mountainous and difficult in the island, and double the number of troops would be insufficient to prevent crimes like the above mentioned. The insurgents can commit them with impunity because it is impossible for our columns to be everywhere; nevertheless it is lamentable that such disorders should occur at such a short distance from the city. It is generally said that this jurisdiction is one which gives most work. Probably so, but sufficient elements exist to change matters. Several posts are already established, and four columns are constantly on the move about the territory. One is constructing a fort and driving the rogues from the Banao Mountains. This column has not met a single enemy, but has destroyed an abandoned encampment."

CANADA.

The Withdrawal of English Troops Condemned—An Address to the Queen.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 4.—In the House of Commons, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, a prominent member of the Opposition, moved an address to the Queen respecting the withdrawal of troops and munitions of war from this country. He considered the policy of the Imperial Government a wise one in general, but the exceptional circumstances in regard to Canada he regarded as warranting a different course. He thought the Scott murder should have been treated in the same manner by the Imperial authorities, as in the case of the Abyssinian captives; but in this matter, as in that of the Fenian raids claims, and in the correspondence generally, he asserted that the Imperial authorities were cool and indifferent concerning the interests of Canada. After referring to the subject of independence, which he desired to keep in the background, he concluded by moving an address to the effect that while fully recognizing the duty of Canada to maintain military defenses, and expressing no opinion in opposition to the Imperial policy, in view of the peculiar and analogous position of the Dominion, conterminous for thousands of miles with powertul States, many of whose inhabitants are notoriously actuated by sentiments of bitter hostility to the British Empire, we cannot but feel that the withdrawal of the troops is calculated to excite much uneasiness in the minds of many of Her Majesty's subjects on this continent. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER said, as the address expressed generally the wishes of the Government, they would not oppose it; but he reminded the mover that there were garrisons at Quebec and Halifax.

The House went into Committee on the address, reported, and asked leave to sit again.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Old State Bonds—Holders Pressing for Payment—Gov. Alcorn on the Condition of Affairs.

JACKSON, Miss., April 4.—S. M. JOHNSON, of Washington, counsel for the original subscribers and present holders of 5,000,000 of the old Mississippi bonds, including the Peabody Trust, is here to ask legislation to provide for the future payment of the interest. The holders demand that a tax of one-quarter per cent. be levied on the property of the State, which they maintain will pay the current interest, and in time, liquidate the principal.

Gov. ALCORN yesterday telegraphed to the Mississippi delegation at Washington that from statistics furnished, the record of crime was less during the last six months than during the last six months of AMES' Administration. The number of murders for the last six months under military government was forty-one; under civil government nineteen. In a message to the Legislature on the subject of Kuklux, he affirms his previous opinion, that the civil authorities are ample for the execution of the laws.

THE WEST.

Desperate Robbery in Iowa—A Serious Riot on the Pacific Railroad—Suicide at a Death Bed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 4.—A man named DAVID SNYDER, of Livingston County, Illinois, was shot and robbed of $200 about three miles from this city, yesterday. Mr. SNYDER'S wounds are not considered fatal. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry is advancing rapidly in this State. At this time it numbers forty Granges, and from three to four Granges are added weekly.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press*, of Sunday, gives an account of a riot on the Pacific Road, at Swede Grove, where a party of Swedes, partially intoxicated, attacked a man named PATTER, a grain weigher on the road, who was almost beaten to death. They proceeded to Litchfield, searching for more victims, but all the stores and houses remained closed against them. They finally dispersed. The next morning a dead Swede was found on the track. The trouble originated by the officers of the road informing on the wood-stealers. Considerable trouble is looked for in this direction unless a vigorous prosecution of the law is enforced. At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, today, F. H. WEST was elected President. WM. FOSTER, of White Water, Wis., shot himself at his wife's death-bed on Saturday night last. There is but little hope entertained of his recovery. Depression by the loss of his wife was the cause of the act. The propeller *Fremont*, of the Grand Trunk line, arrived here this morning. She is the first boat which came through the Straits this season, and reports a large quantity of floating ice.

Murder and Suicide in Illinois—A Man Dispatches His Entire Family, Including Himself—Homicide in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A man named DAMONS, living at Stonefast, Salina County, Ill., about the 25th of March, under the influence of jealousy, murdered his wife and five children, and then committed suicide. At Stoughton, Wis., yesterday morning, Dr. BELDEN killed THOMAS OLESON. They had been smoking together in BELDEN'S office. Dr. BELDEN has before killed a man in a drunken quarrel, but escaped punishment. He is in jail.

Terrible Murder in Cincinnati Over a Game of Cards.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4.—A horrible murder was committed about 6 A. M. today in THE. RUGGER'S beer saloon, on West Sixth-street. Last night, in the saloon, GEORGE SCHNEILER and MATHIAS HENTZ quarreled over a game of cards. They subsequently met in the street, when the difficulty was renewed, and HENTZ shot at SCHNEILER, burning his face with the powder. The two were then separated, and each went to his own home. Early this morning SCHNEILER was in the saloon wherein HENTZ boarded, and recommenced the quarrel as soon as the latter made his appearance. HENTZ seemed unwilling to engage in a fight with SCHNEILER and retired, but was followed by the latter, who became violently agitated, and, drawing a knife, buried the blade in HENTZ'S breast and gave it two or three twists, making a frightful wound. He then plucked the weapon from the body and HENTZ fell. As he was falling he asked that a priest be called, and died almost immediately. SCHNEILER kept the knife and shouted for the Police, but surrendered to two citizens, who took him to the Station-house. Both were young Germans. SCHNEILER was a pastry-cook and HENTZ was a butcher, who recently arrived in this city from Louisville.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Northern California Railroad to be Sold—The Fair Murder Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 4.—Negotiations are pending, with the probability of a successful issue, for the sale of the Northern California Railroad, now completed from Petaluma to Santa Rosa, to the California Pacific or Vallejo Railroad Company....Mrs. FAIR testified in her own behalf today. The case will not go to the jury before Saturday.

THE WEATHER.

Observations Yesterday—Prognostications and Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7½ P. M., April 4, 1871.—On the California coast the barometer is still falling, with a south-east wind, clouds and rain. Stationary pressure and temperature are reported from the Rocky Mountain stations. The low barometer, central on Monday evening over Lake Ontario, has moved to the north-east; light, raw and brisk winds have attended its course. A very rapid rise in the barometer occurred last night from Louisiana to Pennsylvania, and clear weather has generally prevailed south and west of the latter State, with brisk winds on the lower lakes, and at points in the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear or partially cloudy weather, with gentle winds, is probable for Wednesday, from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic.

Meteorological Observations at Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., April 4.—Observations at 7 o'clock P. M.; Barometer 29.65—change, minus 0.07; thermometer, 20°—change, minus 3°; relative humidity, 0.92; wind, west—velocity twenty-one miles per hour. It has been snowing until 1 o'clock P. M., when the clouds passed off the summit. No other peak was above the immense sea of clouds that covered the entire country. Now it is getting dark in the west, and another storm seems to approach the mountain from that direction.

Colored Jurors in Philadelphia—A White Malcontent Fined—Municipal Festivities.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—In the Court of Common Pleas today several colored men were on the venire of jurors. A white man said he refused to serve and was fined by Judge LUDLOW and ordered into custody. He exclaimed: "Get your money if you can. I will rot in prison before I will serve on a jury with a nigger." The Judge ordered the man to be kept in custody until the fine was paid, and said: "Every time you refuse to serve on such grounds I will find you $200. The "Committee of the Virginia Legislature, now within this city in relation to the Centennial Anniversary of National Independence, were formally received at Independence Hall to-day by Mayor FOX and a committee of the Councils. After an interchange of courtesies the guests were conveyed in carriages to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, *en route* to Fairmount Park, where the site of the proposed celebration building was pointed out to them. The balance of the day will be spent in visiting various objects of interest, including the manufacturing establishments. To-morrow evening the visitors will partake of a banquet at the Continental.

Liquor Legislation in Massachusetts—The Prohibitory Law Repudiated.

BOSTON, April 4.—In the Legislature today a vote was taken on the liquor question, whether the law should remain as it now is or a Prohibitory law be substituted. The bill to restore the Prohibitory law was rejected by 97 yeas to 112 nays. A proposition to repeal sections of the act of 1870, the effect of which would be to retain the Prohibitory law, with cider exempted, was rejected by 80 yeas against 89 nays.

The Erie Bill in the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4.—The Senate had no session to-night. The House has acted on all but a few private bills, but several remain for the action of the Senate to-morrow. The Erie bill of last session, which gave that Company power to escape successive suits for damages, has been repealed in the House, to-night, a new compromise bill suiting all parties having been introduced in its stead.

The German Peace Celebration in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 4.—The German Peace Celebration, on the 10th, promises to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic demonstrations ever had here. Messrs. PRABODY, RUHN, JESUP, BLACKIE, and H. S. FOOTE have been selected as the speakers. There will be a procession, picnic, and speaking during the day, and a ball at night.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 4.—A construction train on the Rondout and Oswego Railroad ran off the track, near Kensington, this afternoon. A brakeman, named MICHAEL GARNET, was killed, and the engineer and fireman were badly injured.

The Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, April 4.—The following is the regular weekly statement of the condition of the banks in this city:

Capital	$47,550,000
Loans	111,725,848
Specie	2,068,757
Legal Tenders	12,842,403
Due from other banks	19,664,438
Due to other banks	15,566,427
Deposits	47,572,556
Circulation	24,787,307

Opening of the Spring Book Trade-Sale.

The Spring book trade-sale was begun yesterday morning, in the auction-rooms of GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., successors to LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The attendance of representatives of the trade was very large, comprising dealers from nearly every State in the Union. The bidding was brisk, and the lots put up brought excellent prices throughout. The sale opened with the valuable invoice of JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., of Boston, comprising a full line of the works of standard authors, in all styles of binding. The books enumerated below sold at the prices given per volume: The poems of BRET HARTE had a brisk sale at from 35 to 90 cents; Winter poems, selected from the works of BRYANT, WHITTIER, LONGFELLOW, LOWELL and ANDERSEN, with illustrations, sold freely at $2 25 to $2 50. GOETHE'S *Faust*, translated by BAYARD TAYLOR, uniform with LONGFELLOW'S *Dante* and BRYANT'S *Homer*, brought from $2 90 to $3. *My Study Windows*, by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, sold for $1 20; the *Diamond Poets*, comprising LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, TENNYSON, LOWELL and SCOTT, were in great demand at from 77½ to 80 cents; the works of EDWIN P. WHIPPLE sold for 50 cents per volume, the retail price being $1 50; AGASSIZ'S *Journey in Brazil*, illustrated, brought $2 90; BRYANT'S new translation of the *Iliad* of HOMER sold freely at $3; the Diamond edition of the works of DICKENS was largely bought at 62½ cents, another edition, known as the "Charles Dickens Edition," commanding $1.

Recusant Jurors.

Notices were served yesterday on the following gentleman for non-attendance as jurors in the United States Circuit Court: Joseph H. Gaillard, of No. 34 South-street; Jesse Travis, of No. 105 Broadway; Nathaniel C. H. Burril, of No. 8 Nassau-street, and Z. H. Kitchen, of No. 99 Church-street. The notices require the contemptuous jurors to show cause why they should not pay a fine of $50 for failing to appear at Court. The following jurors were also ordered to be fined, by Judge WOODRUFF, $50 each for non-attendance: Henry Blood, of No. 39 Park-avenue, Samuel G. Constant, of No. 420 East Twenty-third-street, and Andrew G. Agnew, of No. 341 Broadway. Richard B. Harris, of No. 97 Franklin-street, Benj. F. Nevens, of No. 15 Broad-street, and A. M. Ferris, of No. 57 Exchange place, have had their fines remitted.

LOTTERY THE WORST POLICY.

The "Co-operative Merchants and Manufactures" Broken on the Wheel of Fortune—The Establishment Seized by Capt. Walsh—Three Barrels of Blank Tickets—The Proprietors Arrested.

A promising scheme to its projectors was the "Merchants' and Manufacturers' Co-operative distribution of $250,000," as it was expressed upon their bills. They hired a large hall at No. 596 Broadway, and there displayed in most tempting array the prizes, 1,000 in number, consisting of a capital prize of $25,000 in cash, and diamonds, watches, silver-ware, pianos, melodeons, organs, sewing-machines, sets of furniture, carriages, harness, carpets, fire-proof safes, chandeliers, oil-paintings, steel engravings, and such things *ad infinitum*. The purchaser of a ticket for $1 was entitled to admission to a grand concert at Steinway Hall and to a chance in the lottery, by which he might obtain any of the articles enumerated—and then again he mightn't. The tickets, it was stated, were limited to 300,000. Immediately on purchasing one you could proceed to the basement and draw from the wheel for yourself. Was anything so fair ever dreamed of? Perhaps not. The sequel will show.

Yesterday was the second day that this promising business had been in full blast. Crowds thronged the store, gazed for awhile on the tempting display, read the flaming handbills, and, excited at the prospect of sudden wealth, purchased tickets, and rushed to the wheel. By a singular coincidence all who were not in some way connected with the establishment drew cards which, like their own faces on looking at them, were perfectly blank.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon Capt. WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, visited No. 596 Broadway and purchased a ticket. He then went down-stairs into the basement where the "prizes" were being drawn. The stairs had been so arranged that those going down went by the right, while those leaving found an exit by the left. At the bottom of the stairs the Captain turned to the right, and passed along by a barrier until he reached the "lucky wheel," which was a cylinder about fifteen feet long by two feet in diameter, and turned by a crank. Five holes enabled the operators to draw the tickets, which were simple pieces of light-brown card, about one inch square. One of the operators drew for the Captain, and obtained a blank. Capt. WALSH then stood for a short time and saw thrty-nine others drawn from the wheel, all proving to be blanks. A person, since proved to be the proprietor, then requested the Captain to move on, as he was stopping the rest from reaching the wheel. At this time the clerks, on the first floor above, were selling tickets for the drawing very rapidly, and the stream coming down the stairs was continuous. The Captain told the person who addressed him that he would prefer to remain. "But I cannot allow it," he replied; "you must move on." As he was so persistent in his demand, it became necessary for Capt. WALSH to discover himself, which he did by showing his shield, and saying that he was there to protect the public. The man then gave orders that the drawing should be stopped, and for forty minutes no further tickets were drawn. Meanwhile the clerks above were selling tickets very rapidly, and it is supposed that $10,000 worth had been sold in two days. At the end of the forty minutes the drawing was resumed and eighty-three tickets were taken from the wheel, all blanks. Capt. WALSH then thought the affair was not being conducted fairly, and calling in his officers, he stopped the drawing and placed his men in charge of the wheel. He also gave a warning to the people in the store above not to purchase any tickets, and ordered the clerks not to dispose of any. Leaving his officers in charge, Capt. WALSH then proceeded to the Tombs, and making a complaint, obtained a warrant upon which, at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he acted, by taking a section of men, seizing the establishment, and arresting all concerned therein. The following persons were taken by the Police to and locked up in the Spring Street Police Station: George Thomas Elias alias George Thomas Harris; Joseph McClennan, Henry Wilson, Charles Sinclair, James B. Smith and Andrew Watt. The Police then took possession of the establishment and its contents, and proceeded to empty the "lucky wheel," from the inside of which they took three flour-barrels full of tickets, *all blanks*.

Among the arrangements made by the operators for working this little scheme was the placing of two men by the barrier by which the drawers of the blanks took their departure, and when the unlucky ones passed by they would offer to sell them fresh tickets for $1 each, to "try their luck again." Some purchased fresh tickets, and, passing by the foot of the stairs, went again in front of the lucky wheel only to draw again other blanks.

The stores in which the lottery was being drawn were fitted up with a number of tempting articles, all of which were to have been drawn as prizes; but as the tickets in the wheel proved to be all blanks, there is no doubt but that the prizes would never have been drawn.

Capt. WALSH took the names of about fifty witnesses, who will appear to-morrow at the Tombs Police Court to make complaint against the persons connected with this concern, which on the face of it appears to have been a most heartless swindle.

Up to a late hour last evening a crowd of people stood around and about the front of the place, wondering why the establishment had been closed, and when told that it had been seized by the Police, expressed their opinion that it "must have been a swindle."

The Historical Society—Reminiscences of Genet.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held in their hall, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, last evening, Rev. Dr. DE WITT in the chair. The Librarian reported the receipt of many valuable acquisitions to the library.

Mr. GEORGE C. GENET read a paper entitled "Genet, Once Ambassador to the United States; or, the Troubles of the Early Republicans."

The paper was made up of unpublished papers and letters of the speaker's uncle, "Citizen GENET," and was an explanation of his conduct at and about the time he is said to have threatened to appeal from President WASHINGTON'S decision to the American people, and tried to engage them in another war with England.

Mr. GENET read a letter from his father to THOMAS JEFFERSON, written about the time of the latter's election, and which was intended for publication at the time, but was withheld fearing it might injure Mr. JEFFERSON'S chance of election. It recited the interview with WASHINGTON and their friendly parting, and denied the authenticity of many of the statements published in the newspapers of the time as coming from the pen of this "Citizen."

On concluding, the speaker was tendered with a vote of thanks.

The Custom-House Removals.

The appointment of Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING to the position of Public Appraiser, in place of Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER, removed, appears to give general satisfaction among the merchants, who look upon Mr. DARLING as a man peculiarly fitted for the position. He is an active business man, has been connected with the Third-avenue Railroad for many years as one of its managers, and is now one of the Collectors of Internal Revenue. Hon. A. H. LAFLIN has been an aspirant for the position of Naval Officer for four years, and has given way successively to two other appleants. He now receives the reward of his persistent application. It is not thought likely that either Messrs. DARLING or LAFLIN will make many removals—nor, indeed, any, except for cause—and it is believed that the *personnel* of the offices will remain unchanged.

The removals of Messrs. GRINNELL and PALMER are said to have been made without the knowledge of Secretary BOUTWELL, who was first informed of them while he was at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on Monday evening. Mr. GRINNELL did not know of his decapitation until late in the evening, but Gen. PALMER knew of his early, and received the intelligence with much surprise. It is understood that Senator FENTON will not strenuously oppose the confirmation of these new appointments, but will simply content himself with voting against it.

The Anti-Income Tax Association of New-York.

The Executive Committee of the above Association have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of of $15 shall be collected from each person joining this Association as a membership fee, and that no member of the Association shall be compelled, hereafter, to pay any other fee or assessment, as the Committee are of opinion that the amount of membership fees so collected will be sufficient to meet all the expenses of the Association, and that if the expense of the proceedings taken by the Association should require any further sum to be raised it can be obtained by voluntary subscription among the members.

Signed: Nathaniel Sands, Benjamin B. Sherman, Paul N. Spofford, William H. Guion, Anson Phelps Stokes, Executive Committee.

MIRON WINSLOW, Secretary.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

CONNECTICUT.

The Vote for Governor Considered a Close One—Result Yet Doubtful.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—The election is very close. It will probably take the official returns to declare who is Governor. The *Times* (Democrat) claims a majority of 8 for ENGLISH. The *Courant* (Republican) claims a majority of 37 for JEWELL. The returns in the office of the *Evening Post* this afternoon from the entire State, give English a plurality of 45 votes. Should the scattering vote exceed this number, the election will be by the Legislature. Twenty scattering votes were deposited in New-Haven, and it is not unlikely that enough have been polled to defeat an election by the people. The *Times* (Democrat) makes the plurality for ENGLISH 8. Should the election go to the Legislature, there will be no doubt of JEWELL'S success, as the Legislature is Republican in both branches.

HARTFORD, April 5.—ENGLISH has 14 majority, with the possibility of 40 more, if Stamford gave JEWELL 104 instead of 144 as reported. It is probable there will be a failure to elect by the people. The Senate will have a Republican majority and the House about 15 Republican majority. STRONG, for Congress, has 349 majority; KELLOGG, 49; STARKWEATHER, about 1,600; and BARNUM, 900.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 4.—Returns to the *Palladium* office from the entire State give ENGLISH, for Governor, a plurality of twenty-two votes over JEWELL. About thirty votes are returned as "scattering," and it is quite possible that the election may devolve upon the Legislature. The above result has been arrived at by careful computation, and there can be no little doubt of its correctness, though a different result is obtained in other parts of the State. The Senate stands thirteen Republicans to eight Democrats, and the Republicans have a majority of about fifteen in the House. KELLOGG, Republican, for Congress in the Second District, has a majority of forty-nine.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—At midnight the vote foots up—JEWELL 47,333, and ENGLISH 7,350, giving ENGLISH a majority of 17. This is claiming a Republican majority of 144 in Stamford, which is perhaps only 104. The *Times* claims forty-two for ENGLISH, or, with Stamford changed, eighty-two. The result is not absolutely certain, as other errors are suspected. A majority is required for an election, and possibly there are scattering votes enough to throw the election into the Legislature.

OTHER ELECTIONS.

Ohio Municipal Elections—The Republican Candidates Successful—A Republican Mayor Elected in Lyons City, Iowa.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The majority of DAVIS, Republican, for Mayor, yesterday, was 1,855. The majority on the Republican city ticket ranges from 937 to 3,541. KEERCHNER, for Director of the City Infirmary, receiving the smallest majority, and MILNER, for Wharf Master, the greatest, though there was considerable splitting for both Aldermen and Councilmen, and in some wards the election turned on local issues. The political complexion of the men elected is as follows: Board of Aldermen, 8 Republicans, 4 Democrats; Councilmen, 13 Democrats, 11 Republicans. Only one-half of the Board is elected each year. Both bodies remain Republican.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Major HANNA, Republican, was elected Mayor of Springfield, yesterday, by 42 majority.

LYONS, Iowa, April 4.—The Republicans of Lyons City, yesterday, elected their entire ticket, with Capt. JUDSON N. CROSS for Mayor, by a large majority. Lyons City has heretofore gone Democratic.

Republican Triumphs in the West.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Republicans of Jacksonville, Ill., elected their entire ticket of municipal officers, yesterday, by an average majority of 300.

The majority for Col. MCFADDEN, Republican, for Mayor of Mattoon, is 152.

JAMES BURT, Republican, has been elected Mayor of Dubuque, Iowa, by a majority of 377. The Republicans also elect four out of five Aldermen.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 4.—After a sharp contest today at Madison, Wis., the Republicans elected Dr. BOWEN, their candidate for Mayor, by a small majority. The Democrats elected the balance of the ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—The election today passed off quietly. The returns so far are meagre, but it is estimated from returns from several wards that JOSEPH BROWN, Democrat, for Mayor, has 319 majority. The Democrats claim the interior.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—In the city election today unusual interest was manifested. HARRISON LUDDINGTON, Republican, and on Citizens' ticket, was elected Mayor by 1,000 majority. The returns from the State indicate the election of WILLIAM P. LYONS as successor of Judge PAINE, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—The Third Ward gives STONORD, Republican, for Mayor, 824; BROWN, Democrat, 583; Eighth Ward gives BROWN 832, and STONORD 725; Eleventh Ward gives STONORD 1,064, and BROWN 725. Twelfth Ward gives BROWN 587 and STONORD 551. Fifteen precincts give BROWN a majority of 1,194. The Democrats claim over 1,200 majority for BROWN in the Sixth Ward. The entire Democrat ticket seems to be elected by over 2,000 majority. The Democrats are very jubilant.

OMAHA, Nebraska, April 4.—At the city election here, today, the Republicans probably elected the Mayor by a small majority. The remainder of the ticket is about evenly divided between the Republicans and Democrats.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 4.—The people's ticket was elected by a majority of 300 votes. ALEX. MCMILLON, Republican, was elected Mayor.

Municipal Election in Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 4.—The annual charter election for this city occurred today. WILLIAM J. VAN HORNE, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected over PETER B. YATES, the Democratic candidate, by about 300 majority. The Republicans gain the Mayor, one Supervisor and two Aldermen in the city. The Board of Supervisors is Republican; last year it was Democratic.

The Simmons Fund—Contributions Thus Far.

The Treasurer for the Simmons Fund, Mr. J. W. GERARD, Jr., acknowledges the following additional contributions:

H. A. Crosby, $10; C. B., $5; R. Sage, $5; J. W. B., $5; G. B., $5; O. A. Breen, $5; H. C. Van Vorst, $5; F. B., $5; Mrs. T. Emmett, $10; G. Reasens, $6; Cash, $2; A. Halliday & Co., $10; Another Family, per G. W. Curtis, $10; J. E., $5; Mr. S., $10; A. S. H., $5; cash through M. J. Kelly, editor New-York *Herald*, $25; T. F. Youngs, $5; J. N. Platt, $5; A Friend, per N. A., $5; Cash, $2; M. K. Jessup, $5; Cash, $2; G. T. Reynolds & Co., $5; W. H. Schieffelin & Co., $5; S. B. Schieffelin, $5; A. B. Sands & Co., $5; McKesson & Robbins, $5; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $5; J. L. Morgan & Co., $5; P. O. Strang, $5; C. Pfirzee & Co., $5; J. R. Hayward, $5. Total so far, $570.

It is to be remarked that no railway officials, capitalists, or companies except the Schenectadi

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The artists in San Francisco are about to establish an Art Association.

Country Democratic papers, yesterday, did not make their promised display of roosters.

Boston has an unusually large number of houses to let—especially costly buildings on its most desirable streets.

Mr. JAMES GREGG, a bachelor who died in Deering, N. H., recently, left $23,000 to the American Bible Society.

Stimulated by the glorious success of their bretheren in Connecticut, the Republicans of Rhode Island should poll their full vote today.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says regretfully that infants nowadays don't know what it is to start out in the world with a good pair of shoes.

A wealthy Virginian recently killed a man whose life was heavily insured in one of our City companies, and it is said the company is about to bring a suit for damages against the murderer for destroying its property.

New-Haven, hearing accounts from so many distant cities of pleasant reunions of resident Yale graduates, is at last beginning to consider why it, too, should not have an Alumni gathering, as there are enough there to make it a great social success.

The Democratic National Executive Committee should have issued that address, which was to be both congratulatory and prophetic, immediately after the election in New-Hampshire, instead of waiting to hear the news from Connecticut.

Pennsylvania talks of abolishing its State Board of Charities. In reply to a request for information, Gov. HOFFMAN has written to its President, that in his judgment our New-York Board has done some excellent work, and will hereafter show even more admirable results.

Mr. DONOHUE, one of the victims of the Carr's Rock disaster, who obtained a judgment against the Erie Company for $30,000, recently settled with the Company for $20,000, an appeal having been taken from the verdict. He was greatly injured by the accident, and will probably never entirely recover.

DAVID E. DUNNING, of Maine, has sailed for England in behalf of families of his name, to seek to recover the title to a large estate in England, as heirs of Sir JOHN DUNNING, the first Lord ASHBURTON, who was created a Baronet in 1783. He will probably come back before he gets it.

The Rhode Island Republicans today are asked to re-elect every member of the present State Administration, which, as the Providence *Journal* says, has been characterized by remarkable fidelity and watchfulness, and has earned a popular verdict of approval. The nominating Convention, with remarkable unanimity, indorsed every man on the ticket.

Mr. STEPHEN G. PHILBRICK, of Tamworth, N. H., if he lives till to-morrow, will be one hundred years old. His relatives and neighbors intend to celebrate the day by holding a public meeting in the church, at which there will be appropriate religious services, followed by a commemorative address by Hon. LARKIN D. MASON.

The village of Cazenovia, in Madison County, lost several stores last week by fire, and Sunday morning, the Baptist church there, which had just been rebuilt and refurnished, was burnt, the fire taking from a defective flue. The building was valued at $20,000, and there was but $5,000 insurance upon it. The villagers would have been able to check the flames, but the water in the fire cisterns had all been used at the first fire, and the people were compelled to stand idly by and see the building burn.

Hon. ISAIAH BLOOD, in his will drawn the night before he died, left to his wife $100,000 in cash, besides the homestead and other property, to his brothers and sisters various legacies, and to his only daughter, HELEN, wife of HENRY KNICKERBOCKER, the remainder of his estate. It was supposed, the Troy *Times* says, that he intended the specific legacy to his wife should be in lieu of dower; but it was not so stated in the will, and recently a settlement has been made by which the sum of $40,000 has been paid to Mrs. BLOOD by her daughter, to settle for the dower right in the property falling to the latter.

The Harvard Boat Club has at last responded to Yale's challenge, but is inclined to supersede the usual University race between those two colleges by reviving the Union College regatta, which was tried a dozen years ago. The response of Harvard is that it will be ready to engage in a six-oared, three-mile, straight-away race on the 14th of July provided fair play and honorable dealing can be assured in advance to all parties, and provided that all American colleges shall be allowed to enter crews for the race. A day is appointed for the meeting of delegates in Springfield to talk the matter over, and if possible agree upon definite rules and regulations for the contest. The choice of locality practically lies between the harbor at New-London and the river at Springfield, with the chances in favor of the latter.

In charging the jury in the District Court at Virginia City, Nevada, on the 27th ult., Judge RISING condemned the action of the Vigilance Committee in hanging the accused murderer and incendiary, ARTHUR PERKINS HEFFERNAN, and said: "Gentlemen, I particularly instruct you, that the commission of the lawless acts mentioned constitutes several serious public offenses, including the highest one known to our law, and that each and all of the persons engaged in, aiding or assisting in the commission of these acts, are amenable to the law for its transgression, and I charge you that it is your manifest duty to thoroughly investigate and examine into this matter, and present to this Court all of the parties participating in and committing these public offenses. Such flagrant violations of the law cannot be suffered; the majesty of the law must be asserted and maintained, that law and order may prevail." The *Virginia Enterprise* of the following day published an editorial sustaining the action of the Vigilance Committee.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Winter Experiences and Scenes Above the Clouds—Lecture by Prof. Huntington in Boston.

Prof. J. H. HUNTINGTON, the Mount Washington meterologist, recently lectured in Boston, before the Mercantile Library Association of that city, on the Winter peculiarities of that mountain resort. After a glowing description of the views obtained from the summit of Moose Hillock, where he passed the Winter of 1869 and 1870, the lecturer proceeded to give in detail his experiences on the loftier height of Mount Washington in 1870 and 1871, and described the view oceanward as embracing many lakes, hills and mountain ridges, the masses of clouds moving inland, the gorgeous sunrise, throwing a flood of light across the clouds, the shadows of mountains, together forming grand and sublime pictures. The storms that raged, the intense cold and high winds that threatened at any moment to destroy any habitation that could be devised, were more pleasant to remember than to experience. The ascent in Summer over the railway or on foot, was represented as easy when compared with that in Winter over the trestle work thirty feet high, covered with snow below the tree line, and frost work and ice above it. In the higher altitudes snow shoes were a great aid, as the surface hardened as the visitor proceeded. But the decent in Winter was positively dangerous, and great care was necessary. Ice and frost formed in every fantastical shape. The Lizzie Bourne monuments, in Summer, is a mere pile of stones; in Winter it presented an appearance surpassing the work of any artist. The frozen mist gathered thickly on every object, and at times projected horizontally in icicles and ice for to three feet from the telegraph poles and other perpendicular objects. At the summit on the side exposed to the north-east wind, the frost work gathered in masses at once, large and beautiful chains were covered, until they were three feet in diameter, and the north wall of the Tip-top house was of immense thickness. Looking eastward, the rarified air, on a pleasant day, enables the professor to view the broad Atlantic, seventy, eighty, and ninety miles away, with the naked eye, and with the telescope to describe the rig of vessels along the coast. The lakes of Maine, the range of forest-clad hills, and the level country in the distance, contrasted with the bright sun-lights on the sea far beyond, presented a scene, which, for vastness, was hardly comprehensible. A look down Tuckerman's Ravine, near at hand, was grand, indeed. The thousand streams so wonderful to look upon in Summer had become fixed with ice, and appeared like one vast cataract. A southward view, though more obstructedly from the mist, gave a range of sixty miles of extremely picturesque scenery, comprising mountain, lake, river and valley, with great distinctness. Winnepisseogee, with her icy surface, gleamed in the sunlight, her islands and woodlands standing out in bold relief, the hills so richly purple that they defied description, and when seen in the twilight, rose-tint, and crimson and gold, were beautiful beyond measure. Mount Belknap, double-peak and cupple-crown, further south, was remarkably distinct, and further westward, the Giant's Stairs, Mounts Resolution, Crawford, Chocoma and the numerous hill-tops and spurs, with the Wachusett far away in the mist, formed a rare scene. To the west, the Tip-top afforded a finer and more variable view than in Summer or Autumn. He saw Ammonoosuck, silver white, its gray and russett forest ranges of Mount Deception and its surrounding evergreen, Lafayette with its snowy canopy, softened by the rose tint; and, bearing a little south, the well-formed Hay Stack, the Moose Hillock's broad-shouldered glaciers, and the Notch, so near as to tempt a walk to it. Mounts Willey, Munroe and Franklin formed contrasts that were unsurpassed. The afternoon shadow of Mount Washington, crowned with a halo caused by the rays of light reflected from the icy summit, was very imposing. The North out-look carried the beholder over Israel's River, the Hill of Whitefield and Mount Dalton. The prospect was pleasant. The Valley of the Connecticut, the Lunenburg Hill, Mounts Jefferson, the Pilot Range, Percy Peak, Stratford Mountains, the Sugar Loaf, Owl's Head, in the Province of Quebec, and the great gulf between Mount Washington and Adams, Jefferson and Madison, seemed one mass of snow and ice, relieved here and there by projecting crags and crevices.

The lecture was illustrated by thirty-six large photographic views of the scenery, and gave great satisfaction to a crowded audience.

Death of a Prominent German Editor in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, March 27.

AUGUST BECKER, editor of the Cincinnati *Courier*, died of consumption yesterday noon at the age of fifty-seven. The deceased was born in Hochwise, in Hesse Darmstadt, in 1814. His father was a priest, and died when AUGUST was but a boy. After leaving school he became a teacher until the breaking out of the revolution of 1833, at Frankfort-on-the-Main. When the revolution was suppressed he was arrested, and was kept in close confinement without a trial for four years. At the expiration of that time he was tried, convicted and sent to prison at Friedburg, but released at the end of the year by a proclamation of general amnesty. He afterward, in 1848, published a paper called *The Last Day*, which, after the rebellion was quieted, was prosecuted for treasonous articles against the Government. In 1850 he was elected a Representative to the Landtag, in Hesse.

He came to America in 1856, stopping awhile in New-York, and afterward going to Baltimore, where he became editorially connected with the *Wecker*, a German newspaper of national prominence. His first visit to Cincinnati was in 1856, at the time of the Saengerfest. The following year he came to Cincinnati, and became editor of the *Republikaner*, a daily afternoon paper, and the *Hochwachter*, a weekly. He continued in connection with these journals until the commencement of the war. At the commencement of the rebellion he was appointed the Chaplain of the Steuben Regiment, raised in New-York. After the close of the war he resumed his connection with the *Wecker*. In 1864, he came back to this city, and became editorially associated with the *Volksblatt*, the connection continuing until the reform movement in the Fall of 1869. Soon afterward he went upon the *Courier*, and remained in that connection until his decease.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for April 5, 1871: Nos. 107, 148, 132, 151, 171, 53¾, 178 and 137.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Balance of Non-Enumerated Motions and Preferred Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
80—In the Matter of the Final Accounting of the F. C. Williams, &c.	87—In the Matter, &c., of Williams.
81—In the Matter of Elmira R. Kain, &c.	88—Sellers vs. De Bruyn.
82—West vs. The People.	89—Same vs. Same.
83—Sammis vs. Phillips.	90—Marion vs. Hoffman.
84—Cambreling vs. Kerr.	91—Gilman vs. Gilman.
85—The People vs. Sullivan.	92—The People vs. Cary.
86—The People vs. Glictner.	93—Hart vs. Ree.
	94—Levy vs. Ree.
	95—The People, &c., vs. Pell.
	96—Hood vs. Newland.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
99—Lester vs. New-York Guaranty and Ind. Co.	223¾—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
157—Koehler vs. Frank.	89—Willis vs. Weaver.
57—Emmet vs. Toledo, Logansport and Ban. Railroad Co.	353—Rathman vs. Kemp.
81—Nolan vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.	231—Claflin vs. Amerman.
167—Spencer vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.	243—Fleische vs. Kelly.
329—Fugelsang vs. Goldrick.	251—Willett vs. Kipp.
217¼—Shafer vs. Meinhart.	253—Lawton vs. Kiel.
	143—Whittemore vs. Patterson.
	255—Harnett vs. Harnett.
	265—Butterfield vs Bendetson.
	269—Bell vs. Richmond.
	271—Morris vs. Whalen.
	277—Akin vs. Wetz.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Day Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
244—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1992—Kirschmann vs. Ledard.
246—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	244—Cain vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1333—Terry et al. vs. Connolly, executor, &c.	66 (R. C.)—Wright vs. Boose.
125½—Tallman vs. Wright et al.	265—Stabben vs. Drialyuski.
192—Bisbop vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1710 (Old)—Russell vs. Milner et al.
200—Brett et al. vs. Stoutfer.	1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
36—Thurman vs. Taylor.	20—McMahon vs. Nat. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
144¾—Wilson vs. Sylwers et al.	82—Foshay et al. vs. Johnson.
228—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	128—The Allaire Works vs. Thomas et al.
263—Osgood et al., receiver, &c., vs. McKnight.	1090—Central City Fire Ins. Co. vs. Florida R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
81—Percy vs. Wood.	78—Bassett vs. Bassett.
76—Schmitt vs. Levy.	87—Roderval vs. Greenfield

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
184—Osthout vs. Watts.	874—Bishop vs. Baxter.
556—Cassidy vs. Gourand.	729—Farley vs. O'Brien.
832—O'Brien vs. Rosenblatt.	68—McCauley vs. Gans.
249—Powers vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.	843—Harrison vs. Thompson.

Regular Order of General Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
539—Constant vs. Rector of St. Alban's Church.	893—Pugsley vs. Morgan.
890—Powers vs. Eamed.	894—Pratt vs. Montgomery Fork Company.
891—Wilkinson vs. Burr.	896—Conkling vs. Klamke.
892—Kirk vs. Anthony.	

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
538—Wright vs. Van Ness.	905—Cameron et al. vs. Chapman.
783—Carpenter vs. Barrett	906—Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.
897—Ely vs. Ver Plank.	907—Davis vs. Young.
898—Reynolds vs. Coughlan.	909—Thurber et al. vs. Meyer.
900—Levy vs. Affelder.	910—Thurber et al. vs. H. R. Co.
901—Dennis vs. Schluter.	911—Otterman et al. vs. Fishley.
902—Colwell vs. Clark.	
903—Koop et al. vs. Otten et al.	
904—Quincey vs. Young.	

EQUITY.

Held by Robinson, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
83—Larkin vs. Wilson.	90—Driscoll vs. McCabe.
89—Hayes vs. Rogers.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Mary Sullivan; felonious assault and battery.	8—The People vs. Wm. Goldstein; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Patrick Reilly and Thomas Lestrange; burglary.	9—The People vs. Charles Smith; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. John Dickinson; burglary.	10—The People vs. Frank C. Williams; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Wm. Welsh; burglary.	11—The People vs. Wm. Lambert, Jr.; receiving stolen goods.
5—The People vs. Thos. Murphy (two cases,) forgery.	12—The People vs. John Kelly; larceny from the person.
6—The People vs. August Newschelling; forgery.	13—The People vs. Michael Rooney and James Fitzpatrick; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. Edward J. Kelly and Michael Sullivan; grand larceny.	

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.	Nos.
30—Fuchs vs. South-side Railroad Co.	81—Vensel vs. Ruck.
5—Wood vs. King.	188—Kennedy vs. Brann.
71—Bell vs. Lennox.	176—Baxter vs. Boyle.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Orders affirmed, with costs—George A. Osgood *vs.* John F. King. The People, ex rel. McLoughin, *vs.* The Mayor of the City of Brooklyn; William Kiefer *vs.* Daniel Winkbanns.

Judgment affirmed, with costs—Gains W. Hubbard *vs.* Amasa M. Barbour; Abner H. McCormick *vs.* John B. Sarsons; Douglass Cheseborough *vs.* Thomas H. Tompkins; William M. Clinton *vs.* The Hope Insurance Company.

Judgments affirmed, without costs of the appeal to either party—Henry Youngs *vs.* Maria Youngs.

Appeal dismissed, with cost of one appeal—Charles K. Townsend *vs* The Glen's Falls Insurance Company; Charles K. Townsend *vs.* The Narraganset Fire and Marine Insurance Company; Charles K. Townsend *vs.* The Merchants' Insurance Company.

Appeal dismissed, without cost—Charles T. Cromwell *vs.* Frederick Marsh.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Frederick S. Kirkland *vs.* Arthur H. Aiken.

Judgment reversed—John B. Ayres *vs.* The Western Railroad Corporation.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, cost to abide events—The Congress and Empire Spring Company *vs.* The High Rock Congress Springs Company; Mordacai Adams *vs.* Orom Outhouse; Ludwig C. Myers *vs.* Luther C. Clark.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed and that of the referee affirmed, with costs—Green, Bennett et al. *vs.* Albert W. Cook et al.

Order of the Supreme Court reversed and that of the City of Brooklyn affirmed, with costs—Gorham F. Baker *vs.* Charles W. Remington.

Order of the General and Special Term reversed and motion to strike out answer denied, without costs—Charles C. Wayland *vs.* David L. Tyson.

Order of Jan. 31 modified by striking out that part giving costs of the motion and without cost of this motion—George M. Chapman *vs.* The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

Order of the General and Special Term reversed and new trial granted, cost to abide event unless plaintiff remits from the receiving of $344 19, as of the date of the credit, and if that sum is deducted, then the judgment affirmed for the balance, without cost of this appeal to either party—Ovis Whitney *vs.* The National Bank of Potsdam.

Appeal of the plaintiffs from the order vacating and setting aside the judgments and subsequent proceedings dismissed, so much of the order as directs the payment to the Clerk of the Court of the sum of $2,189 94, by the attorney affirmed with costs, to be paid by the plaintiffs—John S. Hayland *vs.* Louisa J. Webli; John B. Spellman *vs.* Louisa D. Webli; Henry L. Butler *vs.* Louisa D. Webli.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 4.

By Judge Spencer.

Charles Schaeffer *vs.* James, O'Brien, Ellen Long *vs.* Nicholas Losenge, Phillip W. Engs et al. *vs.* Joseph Allen, George Hodges *vs.* William Cooper, John W. Bensell *vs.* The Security Insurance Company, William Cohen *vs.* Henry Holdrege, John Bornkoeft *vs.* Theodore Marshall et al., Same *vs.* Same; orders granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—ARRIL 4.

By Judge Brady.

Kemnin *vs.* Kemnin; order granted.

Henry C. Behrens et al. *vs.* Charles F. Wilkins et al.; order settled.

Stuyvesant *vs.* Fogarty; see opinion.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

IMPORTANT APPEAL BEFORE JUDGE WOODRUFF—NEARLY A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS INVOLVED.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, a petition was filed by Erastus F. Mead, Jacob H. Brush, and the Merchants' National Bank of New-York, in the matter of John Thompson, a bankrupt, praying for a review of a discharge granted by Judge Blatchford in the Court below. In October, 1867, the bankrupt entered a petition in bankruptcy, embodying two schedules which he alleged to contain a full and accurate representation of his liabilities and a correct statement of his estate, real and personal, in accordance with the requirements of the Bankruptcy act, and therefore asked for the benefit of insolvency. On submitting the case to a referee, Thompson was adjudicated a bankrupt on the 15th of October, 1867. On the following March Mead filed with the referee a proof of debt against the bankrupt's estate for the sum of $3,536 65, but on the previous January the Merchants' National Bank had procured an order requiring the bankrupt to submit to an examination before the referee. On the 5th of March Mead succeeded in obtaining a similar order, and an examination was then commenced which was continued until December, 1868. While these proceedings were in progress, a number of witnesses were examined in opposition to the bankrupt's discharge. On Jan. 23, 1868, he lodged a petition, in which he alleged that he had been adjudicated a bankrupt in October, 1867; that he had duly surrendered all his property and rights of property; that he had conformed to all the orders of the Court in respect to his bankruptcy; and on this petition the Court issued an order requiring all the creditors of the bankrupt who had proved their debts to appear before the referee and show cause why the petition should not be granted. On the return day of this order, the examination of the bankrupt being still pending, the meeting was adjourned until Dec. 15, 1868, where the Exchange National Bank and Mead entered an appearance in opposition to the bankrupt's discharge, in conjunction with J. H. Rush, also a creditor of the bankrupt, who had filed his proof of debt, and these creditors thereafter, within the time required by the provision of the twenty-fourth general order in bankruptcy, filed a schedule specifying their objections to the bankrupt's discharge. The principal grounds of opposition were that the bankrupt fraudulently omitted from his schedule 300 shares of the stock of the National Currency Bank standing in the name of his son, Samuel C. Thompson, of the value of $30,000; 300 shares of equal value standing in the name of his son F. F. Thompson; 2,000 shares of the First National Bank in the name of S. C. Thompson, worth $200,000; a similar quantity of shares in the name of F. F. Thompson, besides an equal and conjoint interest with his sons in real estate, in their business profits, assets &c., amounting in all to $1,130,000; evidence of the existence of such partnership commenced in the Fall of 1857, and alleging that the bankrupt had falsely sworn that he had no interest in the property enumerated above; and that the bankrupt had falsely sworn that at the time he filed his petition he was indebted to Thompson Brothers in the sum of $275,000, as stated in his schedule, and that he was not indebted to said Thompson Brothers in any amount whatever. The defense has not yet been entered.

For Thompson, Messrs. E. Moore and G. A. Saixes; for the petitioners, A. N. Taft.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

At the sitting of Court yesterday morning, the jury-roll for the present Term was called over and the defaulters fined for non-attendance.

CONDEMNATIONS BY DEFAULT.

Condemnations by default were made in the following cases: The United States *vs.* three cases of musical boxes; Same *vs.* one roll and 132¾ ells of Brussels carpet; Same *vs.* one case of silk and one barrel of cigars; Same *vs.* 58 1-20 and 12 1-10 boxes of cigars; Same *vs.* 5,900 cigars; Same *vs.* three bales and one case of human hair; Same *vs.* fifteen pieces of silk; Same *vs.* thirty-two pieces of silk lace.

THE GREAT SUGAR CASE.

In the matter of the United States *vs.* Wild & Co., tried at the last term of the Court, for the recovery of $400,000, being the amount of a quantity of sugar which, it was alleged, had passed into the possession of the defendants in the Custom-house—the weigher being bribed for a consideration of $200 to make a false return, and in which the jury disagreed, Mr. Simons, Assistant District-Attorney, notified Mr. Craig, of counsel for the defendants, that the new trial would take place on the first Monday of the June term. Mr. Craig replied that he would not be able to proceed with the defense, as his senior associate, Mr. Sydney Webster, was about that time leaving for Europe, on account of ill-health. After some discussion, the case finally went over for the term.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

In the United States District Court, Eastern District, a verdict was rendered yesterday in favor of the Government for $15,333 against Mathew Smith and Thomas Cassidy, distillers. The action was on a distiller's bond. District-Attorney Tracey appeared for the Government.

The suit of the United States against W. M. Harding, surety on the Pay-master's bond of E. Mellack, was also concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the Government for $25,000.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 4.

Before Chief-Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

TAXATION OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

The People, &c., ex rel. Thomas A. Davies vs. Nathaniel Sands et al., Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the County of New-York.—This matter comes before the Court upon a *certiorari*, issued under the act of 1859, to review the decision of the respondents as to the assessment of certain real estate, belonging to the Society of the New-York Hospital. In 1822 the Legislature passed an act providing that "No real or personal estate of the New-York Hospital shall be subject to be taxed by virtue of any law of this State." In the county tax levy of 1869, they repealed this exemption, except as to the buildings used for hospital purposes. Before 1869 the relator had taken a lease of some of the hospital property situated on Broadway, for a term of twenty-one years, covenanting to pay any lawful charges on the same. When the property was announced for lease, it was stated to be free of taxes. After the act of 1869, the Commissioners of Taxes included the property in the assessment rolls, assessing it at $236,000, which assessment it is now sought to set aside. The total amount of property involved is several millions. The relators claim that the New-York Hospital, having been founded before the revolution, its charter, like that of Dartmouth College, is protected against all State legislation adverse to its interests; that the act of 1823 was an amendment of the charter; that the hospital was founded to give and did afford services and benefits, in return for which the Legislature granted a perpetual exemption from taxation, thus creating a contract on the faith of which the relator had paid a higher rent than he otherwise would, and, therefore, within the provision that the obligation on contracts cannot be impaired. It was further urged that the law of 1869 was a local act, containing more than two subjects, and therefore unconstitutional. On the other side, it is contended that a lessee is not a proper party to bring this proceeding; that the act of 1823 was not a contract but a privilege, and one of that class of privileges which continue only during the pleasure of the sovereign. Such exemptions had been always held revocable, even where the whole consideration had been actually performed by the subject, and, therefore, the case partook more of the nature of an executed contract than this. The language of acts making such exemptions was also to be construed strictly, and so reading it, it only exempted the property from taxation by then existing laws, and even the proper interpretation of the word "belonging" would only refer to property for hospital purposes.

Decision reserved.

Ex-Judge Davis and Ex-Judge Davies for relator, Messrs. Miller and Ritterband for respondents.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 4

Before Judge Spencer.

FAMILY JARS—SUIT FOR SEPARATION.

Eliza Taylor vs. *John A. Taylor.*—The plaintiff brings this suit to obtain a separation on the ground of cruel treatment. A motion is now made on plaintiff's behalf for an allowance of alimony and counsel fee. Plaintiff charges the defendant with drunkenness, and defendant retorts by charging the same weakness against plaintiff. Defendant further charges that plaintiff, when she separated from him, took away the whole stock and fixtures of his fancy store, his furniture, and money which he had in bank.

Judge SPENCER sent the case before a referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a Full Bench.

PRACTICE—TAXATION OF COSTS.

James P. Matthews vs. *Kate Wood.*—In this case an appeal was taken by the defendant from a judgment, and from an order denying a motion for a new trial made upon the Judge's minutes.

Both appeals were heard together, upon one set of papers, at the January General Term, which affirmed the judgment and order appealed from. The Clerk taxed to the respondent costs of two appeals. This taxation was disallowed by Chief Justice Barbour at Special Term, and costs of only one appeal allowed. The General Term at its recent meeting on April 1, reversed the order of the Chief-Justice and sustained the taxation of the Clerk. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge MCCUNN, holding, that the two appeals, though in practice usually heard together upon one set of papers, are nevertheless separate and distinct, presenting different questions for review in the Appellate Court, and that therefore costs of both are taxable.

H. R. Coddington for appellant; Jas. H. Whitelegge for respondent.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 4.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF PAPERS.

Hugo Rauppino vs. *Jesse B. Spelman, Timothy M. Spelman and Dubois Smith.*—This suit is brought to recover damages for false imprisonment, plaintiff alleging that in June, 1869, he was arrested and imprisoned for nineteen days by virtue of an order of arrest obtained by defendants; that the suit on which he was arrested was one brought to recover on a promissory note for $300, obtained to have been made by plaintiff as copartner with one G. J. Rauppino, of Chicago, and that they were about removing their goods for the purpose of defrauding their creditors. After a full examination before Judge Sutherland, the order of arrest was discharged, on the ground that there was no evidence that any partnership existed. Plaintiff now charges that the affidavits produced by the Spelmans, on which the order of arrest was granted, were without foundation, and sues not only them for falsely causing his arrest, but also their attorney, Dubois Smith, who had prepared the affidavits and procured the order. In the course of the trial it was charged by the opposing counsel that after the original affidavits had been placed on file in the County Clerk's office, and after this suit had been commenced, two of the most important affidavits used on the argument on the order of arrest had been removed from the files, and also that another affidavit, which was drawn on half sheets of note paper, had been interpolated with new matter written on an additional half sheet of the same paper. To this the opposing lawyer retorted by a question which insinuated that plaintiff's attorney had been disbarred in the State of Massachusetts. This was explained by documents presented to the Court, showing that the attorney was never disbarred, and that no charge had ever been made against him.

Judge CURTIS read three papers to the jury, cautioning them that their minds must not be prejudiced by the insinuations thrown out by the questions of defendant's counsel, at the same time characterizing the conduct of the latter as the most unprofessional he had ever witnessed in a Court of justice.

The case is still on.

Samuel H. Randall for plaintiff; Dubois Smith for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 4.

FIRST BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64	109	20000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 91¾
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112¾	70000	do...bet. call. 91¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111¾	50000	do 91¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old	73¼	10000	do 91¾
10,000 do...b3.	69	1000	Erie 21¾
1,000 Va. St. 6s, old	72¼	400	do s3. 21¾
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new	71	1000	Reading 105¾
15,000 do	70¾	300	do b3. 105¾
20,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July..	69¾	200	do s60. 104¾
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	92¾	300	do...bet. call. 105¾
1,000 Cen. Pac. G bs	95½	280	do 105¾
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st	85¾	300	L. Shore & M. So. 83.100
1,000 do	85¾	100	do c.100¾
35,000 Un. Pac. L. G.	77½	500	do s3.100¾
5,000 do	72¾	300	do 100¾
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	98½	1000	do 100¾
4,500 Ill. Cen. bs, x in.	104	1500	do 99¾
800 Del., L. & W. 2d.	89¾	100	Chic. & N. W. 86¾
800 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	89¾	5	do 85¾
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In.	78	800	do. bet. cal. s3. 88
9,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88.	89¾	100	Chic. N. W. Pf. 93¾
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.	84	100	do...bet. cal. c. 93¾
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	99¼	100	N. J. Central 108½
4,500 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103	15	do 106
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st	113¾	130	do 106¾
12,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	94½	100	Chic. & R. I. 113¾
5,000 C. & Pitts. 4th.	88	40	do 113¾
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st.	93¾	100	do. bet. cal. c. 113¾
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d.	66	100	Mil. & St. Paul ..... c. 60¾
2,000 Chic. & Alt. In. bs., ex int.	91	300	do 60¾
34 Bk. of Commerce	119¾	400	do s3. 60¾
40 do	119¾	200	do...bet. cal. 60¾
200 Md. Coal Co.	38	300	do 59¾
200 do	b30. 38	800	do 60¾
200 Clev. & Pitts	114	200	Am. M. Un. Ex. 47¾
600 do	113¾	100	Adams Ex. ..... b. c. 73¾
100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	78¾	200	N. Y. C. & H. 93¾
200 do	78¾	100	do 95¼
300 do	78¾	100	do ..... b. c. s5. 95¾
100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. G.	99½	400	do b3. 95¾
200 Del., Lack. & W.	108¾	10000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 91¾
50 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	56	26600	do...bet. call. 91¾
50 Chic. & Alton	118¾	100	Erie 21¾
900 Ohio & Miss.	45¾	200	Harlem 128
200 do ..... s3.	45¾	200	do 128¼
100 do ..... c.	45¾	400	do 128¾
100 Tol. W. & W. b. c. c.	57¾	200	do 129
200 do	57¾	400	Reading 105¾
76 Morris & Essex ..	91	100	do b3. 105¾
100 H. & St. Jos, Pf.	96	1500	do ..... bet. call. 105¾
50 do	96¾	1500	do 106
100 do ..... bet. call.	96¼	20	L. S. & Mich. So. 100¾
200 Col., C. & Ind. C.	22¾	100	do s30. 100¾
100 do	22¾	100	do 100¾
100 Albany & Susq.	87	1200	do...bet. call. 100¾
100 Long Island	57	100	Union Pacific 25¾
		600	do b3. 26
		200	Chicago & N. W. 85¾
		400	Chi. & N. W. Pref. 90
		100	do ..... bet. cal. 90
		100	C., C., Cin. & Ind. 86¾
		200	do ..... bet. cal. 87
		100	Chicago & R. I. 114¾
		50	do 114¾
		100	Mil. & St. P. b3. 80¾
		200	Mil. & St. P. Pref. 78¾
		300	do 78¾
		200	do 78¾
		100	Tol., W. & W. s10. 58
		100	Del., Lack. & W. 108¼
		200	do 108¾
		100	Chicago & Alton 118¼
		200	Ohio & Miss. 46¾
		200	Morris & Essex 91
		400	do 91¾
		75	P., Ft. W. & C. guar. 99¾
		10	do 99¾
		100	Albany & Susq. 87

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	100	Am. M. Un. Ex. 47¾
6,000

RELICS OF ANTIQUITY.

Things to be Seen in an Hour at the Rooms of the Historical Society—Curious Sights for the Curious.

The museum and library of the New-York Historical Society, in Second-avenue, is interesting not only to the man of learning and the savan, but also to every man, woman and child of average intelligence. A visit to the archives of the Society, where the memorials of the past, in our own and foreign lands, are deposited and preserved, will be repaid in return by the acquirement of a perfect flood of knowledge of the most valuable description. If the visitor should happen to be well-read and scientifically inclined, he will learn more by a survey of the treasures in the museum, and if his attainments in this respect are rudimentary, by a little observation he will learn much.

Although several of the most valuable of the collections of curiosities and antiquities committed to the safe-keeping of the Society are at present hidden away from sight, owing to the want of sufficient space and the necessary accommodation, such as the Indian collection and the Peruvian antiquities, yet enough remains to occupy the attention and supply instructive and amusing food to the mind for weeks and months. The museum, as presented to the public at the present time, consists chiefly of a very rare and unique collection of Egyptian antiquities, together with a number of objects of national interest culled from the vicinity of New-York, and the Continent of America generally. The Abbott collection of Egyptian antiquities, although not so imposing in effect as those of London and Paris, owing to the absence of those colossal statues to be found in these cities, is richer than they by far in specimens illustrative of the manners, customs and every-day life of that ancient and mysterious people. The collection was formed under the most favorable auspices. Dr. ABBOTT, a well-known scholar, during a residence of twenty years in Cairo, had many opportunities of obtaining all that was most valuable, which came to the light during the time of his residence there. It was his delight to occupy his spare hours in diving down into the ancient tombs, and when valuable relics were to be had, he spared neither time nor expense in securing them. Many of these relics were taken out of their original deposits under the surveillance of Dr. ABBOTT, and their genuineness has been vouched for by Sir GARDNER WILKINSON, J. PENING, LEPSINS, POOLE, and other well-known Eastern scholars. To the student, the antiquary and the divine there is a vast field presented for verification, illustration and comparison.

One of the most startling of the relics are the remains of three mummied bulls, of the sacred breed Apis, found in the tombs at Dashour. Its is believed, with good reason, that they are the only specimens in the world at present extant. The Egyptians honored this animal as an image of the Soul of Osiris, and believed that this soul migrated from one Apis to another in succession. The death of the animal was the signal for general mourning, and its obsequies were performed with much pomp. It is worthy of note that LOUIS NAPOLEON, when resident in America, came to the museum, especially for the purpose of seeing these mummied animals, and exhibited great interest while inspecting them. At that time the sacred bulls stood upon their feet, but having decayed much from exposure to the air, are now preserved in a glass case. Another memento of a different kind must have made a deep impression upon him, being none other than the chair in which his great uncle, NAPOLEON I., presided as First Consul over the meetings of the French Assembly. The chair is plain and yet handsome, the seat being covered with crimson tapestry and the wood-work partially gilded.

Two ear-rings and a necklace found in a jar at Dendera bear the name of MENES, the first Pharoah of Egypt, who reigned 2750 B. C., and who has been considered to be the oldest King of whom we have any record in history. The ornaments are made of gold, and there are three pendants of lapis lazuli attached to the centre, where is also an oval amethyst head, capped at each end with gold.

The iron helmet of SHISHAK, along with his breast-plate and armorial bearings, are in a very fair state of preservation. This King is understood to be the same that carried REHOBOAM captive from Jerusalem 971 years before Christ. There is a very fine sandstone head, which at one time must have formed part of a colossal statue of THOTHMES III., the Pharoah of the Exodus and the tyrant of the Hebrews. A gold signet-ring bears the name of SHOOFOO, the Cheops who built the first pyramid. The hieroglyphics engraved upon it are distinct, and in some respects peculiar. It has been related by HERODOTUS that, at the entertainments of the rich Egyptians, just as the company were about to rise from the repast, a small coffin was carried round containing a perfect representation of a dead body, and the bearer exclaimed: "Cast your eyes on this figure; after death yourself will resemble it; drink then, and be happy." Accordingly, the Society have one of those mummies in a coffin which were used for this singular purpose. A battle-axe formed of bronze and firmly bound to a handle by means of slender interlaced thongs is worthy of attention, on account of the beauty of the workmanship, as is also a bronze dagger beside it with a horn handle attached to the blade by silver rivets. Seventeen Chinese vases, a padlock and other articles found in Egyptian tombs at Thebes, Sakarah and Ghizeh, prove the early communication which subsisted at an early date between the Egyptians and the Flowery Land. A beautiful little figure, in gold, of a bird with a human head and the wings expanded, was taken from the breast of a mummy, by Dr. ABBOTT, and typifies the departure of the soul from the body.

A magnificent funeral papyrus, twenty-two feet long, is covered with hieroglyphics and richly illuminated. Upon it is sketched out the whole belief of the Egyptians of the life after death, their ideas of a future state and of awards and punishments. From it is learned the reason of the strict attention which they paid to preserving and mummifying the bodies of the dead, believing, as they did, that the soul after purification in purgatory was allowed to return to earth and to reoccupy the body, if this last had been preserved in a perfect state.

A caricature painted upon a fragment of limestone is a sample of what humor was in those ancient times. The caricature represents a lion seated as a king upon a throne, and a fox officiating as high priest, and making an offering of a plucked goose and a native fan. An oblong box, with a drawer for containing twenty-one porcelain spaces, has two separate series of squares upon the lid, evidently intended as a field for the working out of several games.

When we come next to inspect the smaller and less important implements of every-day life, nothing is more striking than the fact of its similarity in ancient times in many respects to that of the present day. Here is a modern foot well preserved, of great symmetry, with the toe-nails as distinctly marked as if she had died but yesterday. The foot is ensconced in a tight-fitting white kid shoe, such as might be purchased today in a fashionable boot-maker's in Fifth-avenue, and there are many such in the museum, of various colors, such as purple, red, buff color, &c., with gilding upon them. Household jars, with long pointed ends to stick in the mud, very elegant in form, were used for containing wine; one of these now in the museum contained a number of eggs at the time of its discovery, which are still in an excellent state of preservation. A unique example of primitive ingenuity is to be found in six conical stamps used by the Egyptian Government for sealing the locks of the public granaries. The locks were covered with the mud of the Nile, and were stamped while wet with the Government stamp, after which they could not be opened without breaking the impression of the Government seal. Besides those specimens of home-life three thousand years ago in the "cradle of knowledge" which have been noticed, there are a perfect host of others too numerous to mention. The bread which that ancient people ate, their grain, the bricks of Egypt (made with and without straw,) needlework, children's toys, dolls, woolen and linen cloth, toilet-stands for the ladies darkening the margins of the eyelids, chignons almost identical with those of 1871, false hair, chess-men, rings, beads, and porcelain ornaments of every description; also, a large number of mummied animals, such as cats, snakes, monkeys, &c. Besides these antiquities there are those of other nations, chief among which are the Aztec statuary, the Lennox collection of Assyrian sculptures, and many objects of historical interest both ancient and modern. The historical gallery of portraits are a chief feature in the museum, and will become more valuable every year. The works of fine art, especially the Bryan collection, would require a day to be devoted to themselves, and there is employment to a connoisseur for a month. The Crawford marbles have gained a standard celebrity.

From the notice which has gone before, we think that many of our citizens will consider the privilege of inspection which is placed within their reach as a valuable one, and will gladly avail themselves and treat their families to a visit to the museum of the Historical Society, where there is so much to inform the mind and to interest the understanding.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 4, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	6	Resin, bbls.	696
Beeswax, pks.	7	Pork, bbls.	4,442
Cotton, bales.	3,242	Butter, pks.	589
Dried Fruit, pks.	49	Lard, tcs.	1,338
Eggs, bbls.	4,005	Cut-meats, pks.	307
Flax, bales.	20	Cheese, boxes.	963
Flour, bbls.	12,898	Lard, kegs.	5
Corn-meal, bbls.	42	Stearine, tcs.	106
Wheat, bushels.	16,634	Tallow, pks.	13
Corn, bushels.	70,633	Oil-cake, pks.	500
Oats, bushels.	6,450	Sumac, bags.	288
Malt, bushels.	600	Tea, half-chests.	20
Seed, bushels.	120	Rice, pks.	130
Peas, bushels.	260	Starch, boxes.	900
Beans, bushels.	504	Tobacco, hhds.	73
Hides, No.	2,986	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	1,330
Hides, bdls.	295	Whisky, bbls.	870
Leather, rolls.	580	Wool, bales.	18
Leather, sides.	10,300		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—897 boxes Bacon, 2,482 boxes Cheese, 500 pks. Pork, 1,158 bales Cotton, 29 pks. Butter, 1,036 bags Clover-seed, 268 pks. Leather, 9 pks. Sewing-machines, 13 bales Furs, 676 tcs Beef, 100 cases Gums, 32 cases Rubber, 67 bales Hops, 20 Mowers, 960 tcs. Lard, 100 cases Lard.

By the brig *Somerset*, for Cork and orders—2,235 bbls Crude Petroleum, 20 bbls. Petroleum Tar.

By the steamer *Siletz*, for Hamburg—100 bales Cotton, 500 bbls. Syrup, 550 boxes Extract, 33 bales Sarsaparilla, 39,864 lbs. Grease, 125 boxes Prunes, 50 cases Oil, 289 cases Sewing-machines, 280 bags Pimento, 16 bales Furs, 94,022 lbs. Lard, 17,055 lbs. Tallow, 77 lbs. Tobacco, 1,317 cases Tobacco, 13,080 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 9,985 lbs. Butter, 510 Oars, 173 bags Clover-seed, 737 crotchets Mahogany.

By the brig *Daphne*, for Cronstadt—1,000 boxes Extract Logwood, 3,189 bbls. Resin.

By the *Hiperhetd*, for Rotterdam—200 bales Cotton, 5 casks Chemicals, 15 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 175 boxes Extract Logwood, 425 tcs. Lard.

ASHES—Continue in limited request, including Pots, at $6 75@7 25, and Pearls at $8 75@9 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been inquired for to a moderate extent at 34½c.@35c. ₱ lb., showing a steady market.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been fair for seasonable work at firm rates.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady in price, on, however, a light jobbing trade.

CEMENT—Has been rather quiet at previous figures.

COAL—Though the inquiry has been light, holders have been apparently firm in their views as to price, on very moderate offerings.

COFFEE—Has been generally dull, and nominally unchanged in price; about 250 bags Costa Rica have been sold, in lots, at 17¼c.@18c., mainly at 17¼c. ₱ lb. The week's sales of Rio here have been limited to 500 bags by the *South America*. The stock of Rio in first hands, this morning, was 37,212 bags here, and 85,086 bags at all the distributing ports. Messrs. WM. HOOPER & SONS quote cargo prices as follows: Rio: Ordinary cargoes, 10¼c.@10¾c.; fair cargoes, 11c.@11¼c.; good cargoes, 11¼c.@12¼c.; prime cargoes, 12¾c.@13¼c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, with 80 days' credit. Java: Ordinary to good Java, at 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@16¼c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15¼c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16¼c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quiet for most kinds for prompt delivery at generally weak prices, the main exception having been good Ordinary, which was offered sparingly, and was in good request at an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb.; sales, 3,430 bales, (of which 600 bales were to arrive,) including 2,948 bales to shippers, 434 bales to spinners, and 48 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the demand has been limited, and values have been without material alteration; sales, 4,100 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for April, 200 bales at 13¾c.; 200 bales at 13 15-16c., 1,000 bales at 13¾c., 400 bales at 13 15-16c., 200 bales at 14c.; May, 300 bales at 13¾c.; June, 300 bales at 13¾c. And today, for April, 600 bales at 13¾c., 200 bales at 14c.; May, 300 bales at 13¾c., 100 bales at 13 9-16c.; June, 100 bales at 13¾c.; 100 bales each, August and September, at 14¼c. together. The average quotations of yesterday's future sales, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were: April, 13¾c.; May, 13¾c. The receipts at this port today were 3,242 bales, including 1,017 bales from Charleston, 769 bales from Galveston, 12 bales from Norfolk, 1,444 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	11	11¾	11¾
Good Ordinary	12¾	13	13¾	13¾
Low Middling	14	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	9,377
Receipts last week	11,279
Receipts the preceding week	26,090
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	841,318
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	636,420
Exports since our last	1,458
Exports since Sept. 1	478,792
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	351,507
Estimated stock here	117,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Trade has been slow in most lines, within our former range of prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been selling, in a jobbing way, at from 70c.@75c. for the better qualities, ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Prices have been fairly supported, though the dealings have been on a retail scale.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for most kinds of State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale, and on the low and medium grades the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers, though there has been no apparent urgency on the part of holders to place stock. The better grades have been in light supply and held with confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,500 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 85; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$6 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 85 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 75@$6 00
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 10@ 6 70
Extra State	6 90@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 00

Southern Flour has been quoted about steady, and has been in moderate request, with sales reported since our last of 775 bbls., in lots, at $6 90@$7 15 for fair to good, and $7 15@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in some demand, but at drooping prices, ranging from $4 35@$6 40 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been inquired for to a fair extent, but at rather easier rates. We quote at $2 50@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western, $3 75@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 45 for Southern and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 475 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet since our last, particularly for Spring, the offerings of which have been limited on the basis of yesterday's quotations, while the export bids have been generally about a cent a bushel lower. The scarcity of freight room, and firmer views of ship-owners, were against the outward movement. The nominal quotations for New Crop Spring were $1 60@$1 62½ for straight No. 1, and $1 58½@$1 61 for straight No. 2, in store and afloat. A boat-load of straight No. 1 Milwaukee Spring was taken for export at $1 60, in store; and a boat-load of prime No. 2 do. was reported sold at $1 59, in store. At the close, some samples of prime were available at these prices, with $1 59@$1 58 respectively, reported as the best bids. In Old and Mixed Spring a light trade was reported at $1 46@$1 50, chiefly in Mixed at $1 46, in store, ₱ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in rather more favor with buyers, partly on speculative account, and has been quoted a shade stronger, at from $1 60@$1 65, with most of the dealings reported on Amber at $1 62½@$1 64, afloat, ₱ bushel. In White Wheat no transactions have been confined to job lots, at firm rates. The market closed dull for all kinds, with the advantage on Spring in favor of purchasers, on somewhat freer offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels in store and afloat, including inferior to choice White Western, at $1 67@$1 95; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 66, chiefly at $1 62½@$1 64, afloat, ₱ bushel. In Spring sales at $1 60@$1 62¼, in store and afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 58½@$1 61, in store and afloat; Old Spring at $1 46@$1 50; White Genesee at $1 90@$2, chiefly at $1 95; Red and Amber Genesee at $1 62½@$1 66; White Southern nominally at $1 75@$2 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quite freely dealt in, largely for shipment, opening rather buoyantly at a slight advance on yesterday's final quotations, but closing less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 80c.@83c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, closing at about 82c. for good samples; 82c.@86c. for new Yellow Western and Southern; 85c.@91c. for White do.; 78c.@80c. for old lots from track, in inferior condition, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very dull within the range of $1 05@$1 15 for old and new Western, and $1 12@$1 20 for State, in bond and free. 2,800 bushels Barley has been in slack request at 97c.@$1 20 for poor ordinary to choice Canada West; 95c.@$1 10 for Western; 90c.@$1 05 for State; for inferior to fair sales have been reported at 70c.@85c. Barley-malt has been quiet and heavy at 90c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada, and 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales, 7,200 bushels. Oats have been in very moderate request, but for both seconds and prime, on a limited offering of prime samples. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bushels at 67c.@72½c., a free to fair for inferior to new Prime White Mixed Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68c., in store, and 70c., afloat, for Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for State; 70c.@72½c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, and 60½c. for Old Canada, in store, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been unimportant.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been light since our last. Values show no change of moment.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at from 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Business has been very quiet since our last, but prices have not varied materially. Sales, 400 bales Jute Butts at 4c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—There has been a freer movement reported in most kinds with the advantage as to price rather in favor of sellers, though no important change has been noted in quotations.

HOPS—Continue quiet at from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 25c.@35c. for choice growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, —bales; exports, 67 bales.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been limited, and the tendency of prices has been downward.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been more sought after, on the basis of 21¼c.@21¾c., chiefly at 21¾c. ₱ lb.; sales, 375,000 lbs. Pig-iron has been in fair demand, and quoted firm, on light offerings, including Scotch at $33 50@$34 for Glengarnock, from yard, and $32 ex ship, with sales of 100 tons, and No. 1 American at $35@$35 50, and No. 2 at $33, with sales of 800 tons, ₱ ton. Sheet, Scrap and Bar Iron has been about steady, but without activity; sales, 125 tons Wrought Scrap on private terms. Iron Rails have been in request at uniform quotations, including English at $55@57, gold, and American at $70@$72, currency, ₱ ton. Sales, 250 tons old at $39 50, gold, $44 50 currency. Pig-lead has been in limited request on the basis of $6 15@$6 20, gold, for ordinary foreign, ₱ 100 lbs. Spelter has been quite dull at 5¾c.@6c., gold, for foreign, ₱ lb. Pig-tin has been fairly active and held with confidence, including Straits at 32¼c.@32½c., gold, with sales of 3,500 slabs English at 32¼c.@32½c., gold, with sales of 25 tons at the lower rate, and Banca at 33c.@33¾c., gold, ₱ lb. Tin Plates have been in light demand at essentially unaltered figures, though the advantage has been in favor of buyers; sales, 750 boxes Charcoal on the basis of $8 25½, gold, for I. C.

MOLASSES—Has been in less demand at about former prices. We quote Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 125c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand on the basis of $2 62½ bid for round lots of Strained, with $2 70 asked; sales, 250 bbls. at $2 62½ ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 896 bbls.; exports, 3,182 bbls. Tar has been quiet but held with confidence at from $2 60@$2 75 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in slack request and quoted down to 41c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; sales, 70 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 41c.@42¾c., ₱ gallon; Crude nominal. Rosin, $2 62½@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 50@$2 75. Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—*For the Week Ending April 3.*—*Sperm*—Is very quiet and we have no transactions to report. *Whale*—Has been in better demand, and sales were made of 1,080 bbls. Northern, in parcels, at 52c. ₱ gallon, for manufacture. *Whalebone*—Sales 13,000 lbs. Arctic, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale-oil and Whalebone to the United States for the week ending April 3, 1871:

New-Bedford.	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Ship Ethan Allen	54	2,684	23,997
Total	54	2,684	23,997
Previously	4,285	2,277	185,200
From Jan. 1 to date	4,339	5,061	159,197
Same time last year	2,168	9,742	146,998
Exports for the week ending April 3, 1871	....	....	14,658
Previously	4,619	....	75,676
From Jan. 1 to date	4,619	....	90,331
Same time last year	4,423	206	101,843

—Whalemen's Shipping List.

OILS—The main call has been for Linseed, which has been offered less freely, and has been quoted stronger, closing firmly. In other descriptions the dealings have been on a restricted scale, at former figures. We quote Crude Whale at 37½c.@62½c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.; Crude Sperm at 68½@61 37½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 42@$1 48; Bleached Sperm, $1 48@$1 50; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 11; Red Oil at 50c.@52c.; Linseed-oil at 90c.@91c., in casks and bbls., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 22@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 50c.; Crude Seal at 67½c.@70c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@54c., with sales of 200 bbls.; Yellow, 55c.@58c.; White Winter, 70c.@72c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The demand for Crude in bulk has been very limited, with 13¼c.@13¾c. as the nominal quotations. Shipping Crude has been in slack request at about 17½c., and at Philadelphia at 17c.@17¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 189 bbls. The Creek advices have been very dull market, on the basis of $2 90@$3 95 for the Upper and Lower Road deliveries, ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been moderately active at, however, somewhat easier prices, with sales reported here since our last of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, April delivery, on private terms, with 23½c.@23¾c. generally named as the quotations for prompt delivery; 1,500 bbls. May, 24c.; 1,000 bbls. do., June, at 24¼c.@24¾c., chiefly at 24¼c.; and 300 bbls. do., May, June and July, at 24½c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 5,500 bbls. Standard White, for April, in various lots, at 24c. Stocks within the month, at 23¾c.@23¾c.; 500 bbls. do., May, at 24c., and 1,500 bbls. do., June, on private terms. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,030 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,000 bbls. Naphtha has been in better request and firmer at 70½c.@71c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@24c., in bond. Bright work, common and medium, 26c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@36c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in better supply and depressed in price, with sales reported of 425 bbls. at 91c.@92c., chiefly at 91¾c.@92c. for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 870 bbls.

WOOL—The dealings have been on a restricted scale. The call for desirable lots has been moderate. The bids, however, have not been generally satisfactory to holders, which have been quite firm in their views, and not offering stock with much freedom. Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON sum up the movements in Wool, in this market, during the last month, thus: The following are the sales during the month as reported: 2,197,700 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 32c.@37c.; 8,000 lbs. Tub, 59c.@62c.; 89,500 lbs. Combing, 26c.@60c.; 17,000 lbs. Noil, private terms; 222,600 lbs. Scoured, 47c.@61 c. California, 1,343,800 lbs., 21¾c.@31c.; 35,000 lbs. Oregon, on private terms; 519,600 lbs. Texas, 24¼c.@37c.; 95,500 lbs. Mexican, 23c.@60c.; 294,350 lbs. Cape, 31½c.@35c.; 12 bales Rio Grande; 1,110 bales Entrewashed Lisbon; 1,100 American; 100 bales, Mediterranean, 32c.@35c.; 105 bales Donskoi, on private terms; 35,000 lbs. Angora, on private terms; 150 bales Persian, on private terms; 520 bales Carpet Wools, on private terms; total, 6,323,150 lbs. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month are 3,156 bales; coastwise, California, 680 bales; Texas, 88 bales; Savannah, 11 bales; New-Orleans, 30 bales; total, 3,965 bales. The imports of the month as published are: Liverpool, 349 bales; Buenos Ayres, 1,011 bales; Alexa Bay, 502 bales; Cape Town, 1,026 bales; Curacoa, 1 bale; Marseilles, 261 bales; total, 3,151 bales.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	Cents. ₱ lb.
Extra and above fleece	48@52
One-half and ¾ blood fleece	48@53
Common and ¼ fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	62@67
Extra and XX fleece	53@57
One-half and ¾ blood fleece	52@57
Common and ¼ fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	47@50
One-half and ¾ blood fleece	48@52
Common and ¼ fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	46@53
Unwashed fleeces	35@40
Unwashed fleeces, burry	25@30
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	20@35
Common fleece	24@27
Common fleece, burry	18@25
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	30@25
Unwashed white fleece	28@26
Black fleece	20@32
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@37
Spring Clip, A I	30@35
Spring Clip, A S	28@33
Spring Clip, B	27@31
Spring Clip, S	20@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A I	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	24@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	24@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	18@23
Buyers' lots 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, Extra	30@44
Pulled, Super	30@40
Pulled, Low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	42@50
Super	44@52
No. 1	38@42
No. 2	14@18
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	40@45
Southern limed pulled	37@40
Tub-washed	55@60
And for Foreign Wool:	
Cape of Good Hope	32@35
Mestiza pulled, X and XX	37@37
Mestiza pulled, low grades	45@52
Buenos Ayres Merino	33@37
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	31@35

FREIGHTS—The general market has shown a firmer temper, with a restricted offering of room, particularly for British ports. The demand for Cotton and Grain (especially the latter) room has been quite active, though checked, in part, by the advanced views of ship-owners. There was a moderate inquiry for Provision, Flour, and Resin, with some call for Tobacco room at the ruling figures. In the chartering line business was not active, as the bids for vessels for Grain, Provisions and general cargo were not satisfactory, as a rule. For the Cotton trade from Southern ports, the demand for vessels was very light at about previous quotations. Vessels for the Cuban Sugar trade were in more general request, and some inquiry was noted for vessels for the Lumber trade. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 1,800 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, and ¼d.@⅜d., by sail, ₱ bu.; 400 bbls. Flour, by sail, on private terms; 70,000 bushels Wheat and Corn, part at 5½d., by sail, but mainly at 6¼d.@6¾d., by steam, closing with 6¼d. freely bid, and 7d. generally asked, with engagements of one or two boat-loads for next week's steamer at a rate to be fixed, but not to exceed 7d. ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Pork, and 200 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 450 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 22s. 6d., and by steam at 30s.; 150 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 30s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; 90 hhds. Tallow, partly by sail, at 20s. ₱ ton. For London, equal to 70 tons measurement goods, on private terms. For Glasgow, equal to 38,000 bushels Corn, for next week's steamer, at 7d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, 200 bales Cotton at ⅜c. gold, ₱ lb.; also a British ship of 995 tons register, and a British bark of 566 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms; also, 500 tierces Lard, by steam, via Hamburg, at 35s. ₱ ton. For Hamburg, equal to 450 tons measurement goods at 25s. ₱ ton; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and some Resin at about 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs.; also a Norwegian bark of 500 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Baltic ports, a British brig of 248 tons register, with general cargo, at equal to about £550, taking out a cargo of Petroleum, and returning with iron on private terms; also a Norwegian bark, of 230 tons register, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at $1, ₱ bbl. The Italian bark, with Petroleum, in casks, reported in our last, for Constantinople, was 25c., gold, if direct, or 27c., gold, if for orders.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL at auction on
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 5, AT 10½ o'clock,
at the private residence
NO. 47 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE,
(4th-st., near Macdougal),
all the Furniture contained in said house, comprising in part rose-wood parlor suites, walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, pier mirrors, feather beds, bed linen, china and glass-ware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room, 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of Household furniture,
Carpets, lace curtains, shades,
Bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing bureaus,
Feather beds, mattresses, pillows and bolsters,
Rose-wood piano, office furniture, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.,
At auction by
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL,
On THURSDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock,
at the private residence,
No. 101 West 42d-st., near 6th-av.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
in the Bradford Mansion, at Rye, takes place on the premises on THURSDAY, April 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., comprising a large and complete assortment of parlor, library, dining-room, chamber, hall and kitchen furniture, wares and utensils. A fine chance for young housekeepers and boarding-houses to furnish up cheaply. Parties from New-York will take the 9 o'clock A. M. train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., to Harrison Depot. Catalogues, &c.,

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
and Brokers in Real Estate,
No. 3 Cedar-st., New-York.

ARTISTS' CARD.—B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.—Great auction sale, 800 choice oil-paintings, superbly framed, by the best foreign and American artists, every EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at No. 867 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 5, at 11½ o'clock on Pier No. 2 East River:
4,999 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $15,000, and control of all the funds, in a splendid, legitimate and popular business, which can be trebled; location the best on Broadway, with early hours; a rare chance, worth investigating; none but principals need apply. Address KENEDY, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

ANY PERSON WILLING TO ASSIST a young man, by investing capital in a remunerative business, can have an opportunity for a full investigation into the merits of the case by granting time and place for an interview. Address WORKER, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEARNS, 127 & 129 E. 27th-st., No. 605 4th-av., between 38th-st. and 39th

KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Winchester, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Mrs. Barry, Miss Mestayer and Miss Tracy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
JEZEBEL. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Clara Morris, Miss Delta and Miss Claxton.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
PLUTO, SKETCHES, &c. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LOHENGRIN (German Opera.) Leading character by Mme. Lichtmay.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There are conflicting rumors concerning the fighting near Paris on Monday. From all these it may be gathered that a considerable force of the National Guard marched from Paris on the morning of that day toward Versailles, under the command of Gens. HENRY, FLOURENS, and others. They passed Fort Valerien, which was occupied by the Government forces, in the expectation that the garrison would not molest them, and perhaps would fraternize with them, and they furthermore appear to have looked for some defection among the Government troops. A vigorous fire was opened upon them, however, from Valerien, and when they met the forces from Versailles a fierce contest ensued, in which the Nationals appear to have been utterly routed, although the report was circulated in Paris that they had gained a victory. FLOURENS is reported killed. Yesterday morning a redoubt at Chatillon was captured by the Government troops, with 2,000 prisoners, including Gen. HENRY. President THIERS issued a proclamation yesterday, in which he declared that the leaders of the insurrection will be severely dealt with, but those who have been blindly misled will be treated with clemency.

The steamer *Worcester*, with supplies for the French from America, arrived at Plymouth yesterday....The Spanish Cortes was opened on Monday, by King AMADEUS, with a speech which was well received....Notice has been given in the British House of Commons of a proposition to reduce Transatlantic postage to one penny.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the resolution directing the preparation of measures for the suppression of disorders in the South was further discussed. Mr. BLAIR finished his speech, and a vigorous reply was made by Mr. MORTON, of Indiana. In the course of his speech, Mr. MORTON declared that the Southern question will be the great issue in the Presidential campaign of 1872, the question, viz., whether reconstruction is to be maintained, the Constitutional amendments upheld, and negroes and white Republicans to be protected in their lives, property and political rights. An agreement was made to take a vote on the pending resolution at 3 o'clock today.

In the House, the debate was continued on the bill for the suppression of Ku-Klux outrages. The principal speeches in favor of the bill were made by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and Mr. COBURN, of Indiana. Mr. COX and Mr. W. E. ROBERTS, of New-York, spoke against it. The discussion was continued in the evening.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the usual routine bills were introduced, reported, and, in some instances, passed. The Governor's veto of the bill to enlarge the boundaries of the City of Auburn was sustained by an ordinary vote. A recess was then taken for an evening session, but no business of especial interest was transacted. In the Assembly several bills were passed, among them that repealing the Metropolitan Board of Health, so far as it applies to Westchester County. The bill relative to wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn was reported, and elicited considerable comment, a motion by Mr. MOSELEY to recommit being lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. The veto of the Governor of the bill incorporating the Knickerbocker Loan and Trust Company was received, and the bill rejected. Pending the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, a disgraceful scene was enacted between Messrs. TOM FIELDS and HUSTED, while contending for the floor, they calling each other clowns and asses. ABRAM B. WEAVER was elected Superintendent over JESSE T. PECK by a vote of 84 to 66. The House also held a night session, but transacted no business of importance.

GENERAL.

As several colored men were summoned yesterday as jurors in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, a white man defiantly refused to serve. Judge LUDLOW fined him $200, and ordered him into custody until the fine should be paid. The scene in the Court was an exciting one.

It is rumored that negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Northern California Railroad to the California Pacific Railroad Company.

Mrs. FAIR, who is now on trial in San Francisco for the murder of Judge A. P. CRITTENDEN, testified yesterday in her own behalf. The case will probably go to the jury next Saturday.

The Cincinnati city elections have resulted in a complete victory for the Republicans. DAVIS' majority for Mayor was 1,855. The Republican city ticket majority ranges from 937 to 3,541. All of the Boards are Republican.

A serious riot has occurred on the line of the Pacific Railroad, at Swede Grove, where some intoxicated Swedes attacked a grain-weigher, and almost beat him to death. The rioters were dispersed, with the loss of one killed. Wood-stealing led to the disturbance.

WILLIAM FOSTER, of White Plains, Wis., shot himself at the death-bed of his wife, on Saturday, and is not expected to live.

Several desperate robberies are reported as occurring in the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, one of the victims being fatally injured.

Rev. CHARLES WADSWORTH, of Philadelphia, has declined a call to Chicago, with a salary of $8,000.

An address to Queen VICTORIA was moved yesterday in the Canadian Parliament condemning the removal of British troops from the Dominion. The mover of the address, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, asserted that the Imperial Government was cool and indifferent concerning the interests of Canada. As the Ministry did not oppose the address, it was considered in Committee of the Whole and leave asked to sit again.

The New-Jersey Senate has reconsidered the amendments made last night to the Jersey City supplementary charter and has killed them. A rush of private bills was put through both Houses, as yesterday was the last day of the Legislature.

The Virginia Legislative Committee visiting Philadelphia in relation to the centennial anniversary of our National Independence, are enjoying the hospitalities of the City Government.

Great preparations are being made by the Germans in Nashville, Tenn., for the forthcoming peace celebration in that city on the 10th inst.

JOSHUA H. STORY, one of the most prominent business men of Otsego County, died at his residence in Cooperstown, N. Y., yesterday morning.

The trial of CHARLES EACKER, indicted for the murder of THOMAS E. BURDICK at St. Johnsville last July, commenced on Monday. A jury has been obtained and the testimony of several witnesses has been taken.

The Senate bill to consolidate the New-York City debt has passed the Assembly, and has gone to the Governor.

The Canal Board have directed that the canal be opened on the 24th inst.

An Irishman named LEANEY was buried in a well he was cleaning at Chicopee Falls, Mass., yesterday, and died before help reached him.

The State Medical Society of Kentucky assembled yesterday in Covington, and the State Medical Society of Ohio met in Cincinnati. Members of both societies were entertained at a banquet last night by the Cincinnati Medical profession.

For three consecutive days the Democrats of Columbus, Ohio, have made persistent but ineffectual efforts in the House of Representatives, to take from the table Mr. ENOCH'S San Domingo resolutions. The Republicans are almost a unit in their opposition to this Democratic movement.

The propeller *Graves* arrived in the Detroit River, yesterday, from Chicago, and reports that there is no ice to obstruct navigation.

The members of the Army of the Tennessee are arriving in Cincinnati. Secretary BELKNAP arrived last night.

What the Country Thinks of the Corrupt Democrats.

It would be a great satisfaction to us as Republicans to have the Democratic Party carry the Tammany gang on their shoulders in the next Presidential struggle. The contest would be a comparatively easy one. The immense power and influence of this gang of adventurers are now mainly confined to this City and State. Here the money they have plundered, and the hundreds of petty offices they can distribute, and the rabble they command, give them great weight in all our political affairs. The accumulation of an ignorant foreign population in this City and the "lower counties," is throwing every year a heavier vote into their hands, which they are not slow to increase by any dishonest means. Uniting this vote with that of the more respectable rural Democracy, they have been enabled to elect the Governor of the State, to control the Legislature, and to pass laws whereby they have acquired absolute power over the income of this wealthy Metropolis.

Imposing, however, as is the position of the "Ring" in this City and this portion of the State, they have thus far little power outside of it, and are daily losing influence with their own more honest supporters in the rural districts. If we pass beyond the limits of New-York State, the name of this audacious and unprincipled band of rogues and adventurers is "a byword and hissing" to all honest men. In the West it is well understood that the Erie gamblers and their lawyers, the Courts and Judges who protect them, the Tweeds, Sweenys and Connollys who now receive the rich income of this City and have become millionaires themselves, the "roughs" and "repeaters" and ward politicians who have so long aided to elect them, with Gov. HOFFMAN at the head of all—form together one vast and unscrupulous "Ring," which now seeks to obtain control of the National Government. The character of this set of scamps is enough to ruin Gov. HOFFMAN forever, if he is presented by them as their chosen candidate for the Presidency. No party in the Union could carry round its neck such a weight as the New-York Ring.

Even in the neighboring State of Connecticut, where these adventurers could employ money and personal influence as they never could in more distant communities, we have seen how the well-founded rumor that the Democratic Governor was in collusion with TWEED has been one of the principal causes of his defeat. In our own State, we venture to predict that this triumph in Connecticut is the sign of the approaching storm which shall sweep away the Ring and its works from public sight for many years. Without doubt, next year the Republicans will carry both branches of our Legislature, and then it will be hard if New-York, its beautiful parks, its Boards of Education and Charities, its finances and Police, cannot be rescued from the hands of an ignorant and rapacious faction.

The truth is that the rural population in this and other States still retains the genuine American pluck and honesty, and will not suffer themselves to be utterly at the disposal of the most notorious gang of sharpers and adventurers who ever infested a civilized community. The "marble palaces," and countless City lots, and splendid equipages, and innumerable offices in the hands of FISK and SWEENY and TWEED, do not impose on the honest yeomanry of Western New-York or Connecticut or our neighboring States. These trophies are to them merely the signs of dishonesty and successful gambling. As Republicans, we might desire above all things that the Democratic Party of the Union should present the chosen champion of the Erie and Tammany Ring as their candidate for the highest office of the Union. The prospect before our rural community of having the performances of FISK and GOULD, of TWEED, and SWEENY, and CONNOLLY, repeated on a grander scale in Washington and throughout the country, would make the course clear for any Republican candidate. But on higher grounds we should prefer, for the honor of the Republic, that no party, even by a nomination which had no chances of success, should ever place the stamp of approval on a set of men whose offenses are a disgrace to our civilization, and a danger to the success of free principles.

Collapse of the Communists.

The Parisian Reds have played for the stake of empire and lost it. The Republic "democratic and social" has gone down before the Republic constitutional and conservative, and France has been saved from the danger of sinking to the level of Spain or Poland. Not that the danger is completely over yet. The socialists who came out of Paris in the semblance of an army and fled, a panic-stricken mob, before the cavalry of Gen. VINOY and the terrible artillery of Valerien, may still die hard behind the barricades and under shelter of the tenements of Belleville. But the supreme crisis for the National Government has certainly passed. Had the boldly-conceived and rapidly-executed plans of the insurgent citizen-soldiers carried them victorious to Versailles, and forced the Assembly and the existing Government to take refuge again in Bordeaux and Tours, the red flag would have been triumphantly raised in every great city in France. The last resort of German intervention would have been required to bring Paris to reason, and the insurrection could still have been quenched in blood, but the Government of M. THIERS would have been self-deposed through its own impotence, and the men with the spiked helmets would only have given place to garrisons of the old soldiers of the Empire, hired by some other master to keep down an unruly populace by arguments of blood and iron. Such an event would have retarded by fifty years the progress of liberty in France, and would have formed a standing apology for every military despotism in Europe.

As it is, a standing army has acquired in France an importance and a necessity eminently dangerous to the progress of free institutions. The military caste that the Emperor kept so studiously apart, both in interest and intercourse, from the rest of the people, has again proved itself to be the last bulwark of order. Be the financial necessities of France what they may, the army must be kept up, and just as the military machine becomes remodeled and perfected, so will the shame of past defeats be more painfully felt, and the desire for revenge become irrepressible. No matter what Government rules France, its political framework is, in reality, Imperial. The administrative unit of France is the commune or municipality, whose head, the Mayor, is in all communal districts of three thousand inhabitants appointed directly by the Central Government, or in cases of smaller population by the Prefect of the department. The arrondissement, which bears a pretty close relation to our country—just as the commune is remotely allied to our township—has at its head a Sub-Prefect, who is again a Government nominee, and who, though directly responsible to the chief of his department, cannot be removed unless with the consent of the Minister of the Interior. The department, which we may compare to the State in our own Republic, has the Prefect at its head, who is nominated by, and is only responsible to, the National Government. If the insurgents of Paris can be credited with any well-defined policy at all, it was to lift the commune from its present position as a minor under the tutelage of the higher administration, to be a self-governed and nearly independent unit. Theoretically, this would have brought the republican structure of France nearer to our own ideal; practically, the movement, under the form it assumed, could only have resulted in social anarchy and administrative chaos. Now that the necessity has been again demonstrated of having a Central Government, with a hand of iron, and a well-organized army at its back, it is needless to point out that the republicanism of France must be still more Imperial than its legislative structure—originating, be it remembered, in '93—actually makes it.

The armed sally of Monday ended as might have been expected at the hands of men who fought more for salaried idleness than for any principle worth speaking about. The plan, however, was daring, and had its execution at all corresponded with its conception, not even the unexpected fidelity of the garrison of Valerien could have utterly ruined it. Two highways, converging at Versailles, issue from the south-west of Paris, and pass under the guns of Issy, Vanvres, and Montrouge, all three of which were occupied by the insurgents. From the Port Maillot, in the north-west, just beyond the Champs Elysées, there issues another highway, leading westward to St. Germain, but having a limb diverging at Bougival and conducting southward to Versailles. The fighting reported at Rueil, Chatou and Croisy was sustained by the corps which emerged from the latter point. The junction effected at Courbevoie between DUVAL and FLOURENS, was at a point on the St. Germain Railroad, to which the latter patriot had doubtless conducted his levies from their northern headquarters at Montmartre. The troops that issued on the northern side of Valerien had twice the distance to traverse to reach Versailles that their compatriots had who advanced upon Meudon and Clamart from behind Issy and Montrouge. Both had, however, to encounter strongly-posted detachments of the national troops between them and the common goal, and both were liable to be disconcerted by the cannonade from Valerien. What may be the second act of the tragedy that has, so far, issued auspiciously for France and civilization, remains to be seen. It can hardly be less bloody; we can only hope that it will be equally decisive. The continued successes of the national troops yesterday fully disprove the claims to victory put forward by the Commune. To-morrow the socialist government of Paris will, probably, have become a thing of the past.

A Little Story of Married Life.

That male revolt against feminine extravagance and milliners' extortions which was begun in Boston, appears to be spreading to other lands. In an English Court there was lately tried an action for a protested dressmaker's bill, which revealed a curious picture of womanly independence in that country where society is supposed to be strictest in its conventional exactions, and the domestic subjection of women most complete.

The plaintiff was a London draper, and the defendant a Yorkshire clergyman, or as he describes himself, "a country parson, with ten daughters." Now, daughters are a blessing, of course, but they are also a great anxiety, and when it comes to having ten of them a man may be excused for feeling some anxiety to get a brace or so off his hands. Two had he already disposed of, and, when so desirable a man as a Captain in the Royal Artillery proposed for the hand of a sixth, we may suppose that the good Rector of Romaldkirk gave his consent and his paternal blessing with something approaching to joyful alacrity. The marriage took place on the 29th of September, and was doubtless attended by all those graceful festivities which render an English country wedding so attractive, with much ringing of bells and artless merriment of light-hearted yeomanry, a picturesque procession to the ivied village church, and, to crown all, just such a charming wedding breakfast as Mr. ROBERTSON has given us a glimpse of in "War."

The happy couple went off to India, where the bridegroom was ordered, and the equally happy father was left to congratulate himself on one care the less. His contentment, however, was destined to be rudely ended. The thunderbolt fell from this cloudless sky in the shape of a bill addressed to the absent bride under her maiden name, amounting to £155 5s., for the wedding trousseau. "The list of the things supplied extended," we are told, "over many pages, and embraced a variety of silk and other dresses, petticoats, jackets, mantles, vails, headdresses, embroideries, trimmings, laces, and an immense variety of other things." There was also "a wedding vail, particularly long," as the fair bride "was so very tall, being five feet ten inches high," and certain mysterious devices called "dress protectors," to be used on going to India. All these things the enterprising young lady had ordered through an extensive personal correspondence with the London mantua-maker, and without the trifling formality of a consultation with her parents.

Now, at first sight, this does not seem an extravagant bill for a wedding trousseau, especially considering "the immense variety of the things," the particularly long wedding vail, and the incomprehensible "dress protectors." But as the good rector implied in his brief and indignant note to the grasping tradesman, to a country parson with several daughters, financial trifles assume an exaggerated importance. He repudiated the debt, and the haberdasher resorted to the law. On the trial it was shown by another daughter of the defendant that neither of her parents had been consulted about the order, and that other wedding bills had come in, since the bride's departure, to the amount of nearly three hundred pounds. The plaintiff testified with engaging and unusual candor that his bill was a very reasonable one, "very little indeed for a lady about to be married to an officer. It would not have been extravagant if it had been three times as much." To this authoritative exposition from an expert, there was on available answer. The defendant, to be sure, feebly protested that "he had never heard of the plaintiff's existence till his bill was sent to the rectory; that he had never seen the things his daughter had ordered, except the dress in which she was married," and that he had told her "that was a most ridiculous one, more fitted for a duke's daughter than for a country parson's." All this, and the assertion that his dutiful child's orders had nearly ruined him, went for nothing with the jury against the decisive opinion of the plaintiff as to the proper outlay for a lady so lucky as to be married to an officer, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff for the full amount.

If the immediate effect of this case is not to discourage country parsons from having ten daughters, it will render them less anxious to marry them, at least to officers. The honor of military alliance must hereafter be regarded as too costly a luxury for any but the wealthiest. These are the direct consequences we look for, but we may also hope for a more satisfactory result hereafter. In all of these cases, the manly gallantry which resisted the exactions of the spoiler has gone for naught. Lovely woman pleading for her finery had a pathos which is simply irresistible to the average jury intellect, and which invests the purvevors of these sacred attributes of divinity with a sort of second-hand inviolateness. As society is at present constituted, resistance to the milliner seems to be vain. But though futile, the habit of resistance is still useful, and the time may come when a man will not be expected to spend more than a year's income on his wife's bonnet, or his daughter's dress, even if the latter is to be married to an officer.

An Imperial Reception.

The common impression is that to people placed in adversity the world turns a cold shoulder, but the late reception of the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON in England supplies a fresh exemplification of the fact that we live in a paradoxical age. From the accounts, it would seem that on his arrival at Dover the exile was almost literally mobbed by enthusiastic admirers, and it is clear that he was very much astonished. A vast crowd gathered on the pier when he was expected to arrive, determined not to lose the slightest part of the dramatic scene which was looked for on the meeting of the Emperor with the Empress and the Prince Imperial. With signal grace and delicacy, the throng pushed close to the spot where the disembarkation was to take place, and prepared to feast with eager eyes upon the unusual episode thus anticipated. Thousands and thousands of spectators, we read, were thus waiting at the moment the steam-boat made its appearance; when—the practical joke was amusing enough—to the dismay and disappointment of everybody, it was perceived that instead of making for the pier, the steamer had turned her prow toward the harbor, and would therefore effect her landing at a spot quite different from that where she was awaited. A grand rush instantly took place for the new point of interest, but it is gratifying to hear that only the fleetest runners succeeded in being in at the death, and witnessed the first passage of the great event of the day.

The hunted Emperor now landed on the quay, and before he had taken a dozen steps was met by the Empress and her son. He "embraced them with tenderness," whereat the mob, who were fast scampering up, instantly gave vent to to a tremendous "series of cheers." Why so natural an evidence of marital and paternal feeling should have been received with protracted howls by the disinterested bystanders, passes conjecture. One would suppose, with *Claudio*, in such a case, that silence was "the perfect herald of joy." The Mayor of Dover was, however, of a different opinion, for at this pathetic juncture he appeared upon the scene and proceeded to deliver an address. This gentleman, whose tact and fineness of perception seem to be altogether worthy of his bellowing constituents, proceeded to inform NAPOLEON III. that he it was who, as Mayor of Dover in 1855, had received the Emperor and Empress "on the occasion of their visit to that borough under such happy auspices in that year," and who, under the circumstances that so felicitously suggested the comparison, had now the delight to welcome them again. The Emperor "smilingly acknowledged" the Mayor's timely congratulations, and that "sweet remembrancer" having with some difficulty been disposed of, the Imperial party endeavored to get away. At this moment, however—we give the statement on the authority of the *Pall Mall Gazette*—the assembled thousands made a desperate effort to "squash" the Emperor. "In vain did the Police and the gentlemen of the Imperial suite endeavor to clear the way." The crowd had come to gloat over their victim—they don't get an exiled Emperor to hustle and shout over every day—and they would not be denied. Perhaps they were resolved to establish a vivid contrast between the reception of NAPOLEON III. and that of another NAPOLEON on board the *Bellerophon* in 1815. At all events, they shoved the unfortunate exile along, occasionally pausing to give vent to the Dover equivalent for a "tiger," and "ended by pushing him up the steps of the Lord Warden Hotel, cheering vociferously all the time." From the hotel His Majesty escaped with some difficulty by a "private corridor" and found his way to the railway station. Here, to his chagrin, he was set upon by a fresh mob—this time of "gentlemen," however—who "nearly shook his arm off," and finally the luckless loser of Sedan found himself in a highly dilapidated condition at Chiselhurst.

We of the New World are of course aware that the endurance of "receptions" and "ovations" is among the penalties attached to the glory of being a "Boss." Such joys are, in truth, at this moment in preparation for the conquering heroes of Albany when they descend the river with their spoil. These demonstrations, notwithstanding, are usually limited to the prosperous. The idea of "receiving" or "ovating" a deposed Boss would never, we are certain, have crossed the mind of any true son of Tammany; and had it crossed that of NAPOLEON III., as likely to be illustrated in his own case on English soil, we can well believe that he might have preferred to remain in the quiet shades of Wilhelmshöhe.

The Crusade Against Misgovernment.

We have already called attention to the public meeting of Thursday next, and to its importance, as affording a rallying point for the enlightened public sentiment of this City. We have had exceptionally good opportunities of judging how strong, among all intelligent citizens, is the opposition to the gross abuses perpetuated by our local rulers. Day by day we are in receipt of numerous communications approving of our attacks upon the Tammany Ring, and predicting an early overthrow of that nefarious clique. The pent-up indignation of the community is a force which only needs organized development to make itself felt in every department of State and local administration where Republican integrity and freedom have been stifled, and systematized corruption reigns supreme. But it cannot be too steadily borne in mind that the people will continue to be defrauded of their rights, unless they are prepared to devote the time and trouble necessary for regaining them. In a case like this, the moral obligation of citizenship, which no man is entitled to neglect, and the promptings of self-interest which every one must feel, are enlisted on the same side. As Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH very effectively pointed out, on Sunday evening last, every member of the community is more or less responsible for the fact that "the City is governed by a set of buccaneers and bad men, and that the great majority of those in power care nothing for honor or justice."

Thursday's meeting in the Cooper Union will show, emphatically enough, how deep and general is the indignation against the men who are proceeding so recklessly to complete the wreck of our institutions, and the demoralization of our public life. The *Evening Post*, albeit not prone to make damaging admissions against the Ring, asserts that "the Legislature now in session in Albany is making wild work with our laws," and is preparing for a system that will afford "dishonest men a chance to enrich themselves at the public expense." Most disinterested observers have come to the conclusion that they have done this pretty thoroughly already. But from a journal which has an edifying faith in the immaculate integrity of NATHANIEL SANDS, and a lingering belief in the satisfactory condition of Controller CONNOLLY'S accounts, the concession is instructive and encouraging. The meeting of Thursday will present a great opportunity for opening an organized crusade in favor of reform. It will be the fault of its promoters if it is not turned to profitable account. Bold and outspoken denunciation of existing evils from men of acknowledged eminence and purity of motives is well enough, as far as it goes; but it will be of the nature of force that expends itself on the empty air if it does not prepare the way for something practical and permanent. It is easy enough, amid the enthusiasm of an aroused popular sense of right and justice, to underrate the difficulties of deposing the unprincipled gang that have usurped our places of trust and power. A really potent and vital popular organization can aim at nothing less than this, for, after the experience of the past, it would be as idle to expect figs of thistles as rectitude and honesty from men whose power can never rise above the corruption from which it springs. The thing can be done, but it must be the result of steady and sustained effort, and of an organization whose leaders will be turned aside from the work they have in hand neither by inducements of office nor bribes of money. The people have been misled and betrayed already by men who professed to have their interest at heart. The moment that any new movement begins to be formidable, the same arts will be tried upon its promoters which have made the Citizens' Association a laughing stock and a delusion. The leaders of a crusade against corporate fraud, judicial corruption, and legislative bribery must come to the front with their hands clean. He who proves a traitor in the battle for the right, incurs a more damaging responsibility than the man who spends his energies in maintaining the wrong.

The broader and more comprehensive the principles on which such an organization rests, the better chance there is of its success. There is no need for adopting party shibboleths, any more than there is for indorsing the principles of political *doctrinaires*, however eminent. The watchwords of truth, justice, and honesty are those that everybody can understand, and that good men of all shades of political opinion can fight under. There is cheating at the ballot-box to be marked out for discovery and punishment; there is known and acknowledged bribery in the Legislature to be branded upon those who are guilty of it; there is corruption in the Courts, jobbery at the council board, and gross cheating by commissioners of local improvements, to be brought to light and visited with a censure that can receive practical application. Let a simple and intelligible programme be laid down and consistently adhered to, and the work will secure the support and approval of every honest citizen of this community, and will command success as surely as right is more powerful than wrong, and light than darkness.

MINOR TOPICS.

Later returns from Connecticut show that the vote for Governor was a very close one. The Republicans assert that JEWELL is elected by forty-five majority, and the Democrats that ENGLISH has a majority of eight. Should the number of scattering votes compel an election by the Legislature, JEWELL is sure of success, as that body is Republican in both branches. The people of Connecticut, in re-electing to Congress Messrs. STRONG, KELLOGG and STARKWEATHER, have shown that they put more faith in deeds than promises. These gentlemen are all in favor of civil service and revenue reform. Mr. KELLOGG has been an earnest advocate for the repeal of the income tax, and proposed measures to that end in the last Congress. This tax now yields so small a revenue that it is not worth the odium which its collection annually entails upon the Republican Party. Gen. PLEASONTON has pronounced it unnecessary, and we hope that the voice of the people asking for its repeal will be at length listened to. If not, we may look for unfortunate consequences.

It is said, and we believe with truth, that the leading Tweedites are far too "knowing" to put much of their money in City bonds. They leave their dupes to do that, while they go into Wall-street, and choose good securities for their own investments. We once more advise people who have money deposited in savings banks to choose institutions which do not put all their eggs in one basket, and that a rickety basket. Don't invest in City bonds until you know a little more about them.

The selections from the Southern Press which have been from time to time published in the TIMES have excited considerable comment. We are charged by Southern papers of showing extreme partisanship. In what—merely quoting the very words of Southern journals? It is not alleged that we have quoted unfairly. We gave, in every instance, our authority. The recent "ovation" to JEFFERSON DAVIS in Alabama, and the unanimous indorsement of his speeches by the Press and the people,—the facts which have been brought out by Congressional investigation respecting outrages committed at the South, and the general tone of the Democratic Representatives from the Southern States—are surely fair sources of information, and they indicate that "at the South nothing is regarded as settled by the war," that the doctrine of State rights has now many adherents and advocates, and that the swords drawn in defense of the "lost cause" are kept ready to be drawn again when occasion may offer.

We may now be allowed to ask Mr. SUMNER what he thinks of the assistance the *Herald* has afforded him? On Tuesday, March 28, the *Herald* said of Mr. SUMNER'S San Domingo speech: "Rarely has there been delivered in the halls of Congress a speech marked with as much ability or carrying more important political consequences in its train. * * In fact, Mr. SUMNER makes out a case for impeachment of a much more serious nature than that worked up against President JOHNSON." Yesterday, just one week after, no new facts whatever having come to light in the meantime, it said: "With all his pompous, ponderous and thundering philippics, we expect the Senator, by the simple facts of the San Domingo Commissioners' report, will be reduced to a mere bag of wind—'full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.' It is remarkable, too, that after his unbounded admiration of the Alaska annexation scheme, and after carrying through that delightful purchase of icebergs and white bears, at an outlay of seven millions in gold to Russia, and two hundred thousand to the lobby—it is, indeed, very remarkable that Mr. SUMNER should regard the annexation of Dominica, at less than one-fourth the cost of Alaska, as a scheme of war, bankruptcy and all sorts of national disasters." To treat politics in the spirit of the clown who shakes his face and jumps into the ring, with his "Here we are again," may be good sport—but after all there must be people who are getting rather tired of the fun. The *Herald* will discover by and by that while it can do the Ring no good, the thing can do it no small harm.

One of the first acts of poor Superintendent JOURDAN was to station policemen in front of the dens of the gift jewelry swindlers, who then infested all the popular thoroughfares of the City. The intended victims were warned of their danger, and the swindlers compelled to look around for some occupation that would not necessitate the employment of "ropers in," and the use of plated ware from Rhode Island. The counterfeit Treasury note dodge was decided to be the safest, as it required very little capital, and could be conducted for a few months, at least, without interference from the Police. The country has since been flooded with circulars, offering to sell thousands of dollars' worth of counterfeit notes at a small per centage. The victims, as may be easily supposed, have been as numerous as the profits to the rogues have been considerable. Most, if not all, of these fellows, are well known at the Central Office, and to Ward detectives, and could be arrested at any time under the Vagrant act. They have no legitimate calling, and might now be profitably engaged on Blackwell's Island, if Superintendent KELSO paid less attention to rewards, and was one-half as desirous of serving the public as his predecessor.

Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS is drawing up a petition against the public meeting of Thursday night, and among those who sign it will be PETER COOPER, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and MOSES TAYLOR. It is thought to be extremely indecorous for the citizens to hold a meeting to protest against the rule of corruption which the Democrats are now rejoicing in. Mr. SANDS (price ten thousand dollars a year of anybody's money) will do his best to prevent the meeting taking place, but he will probably discover that it is beyond his power to turn aside the current of public opinion which is now setting so strongly against his confederates.

Peace Jubilee Preparations.

It is stated that every musician that can be found in this City has been engaged for the German Peace Jubilee, on Monday, including even the "street musicians." It is said that most of the musicians of Brooklyn, Hoboken, Hudson City and other localities in the vicinity are also engaged for the same occasion. One organization which has been unable to find a band in the City, have engaged one in Albany. Some thirty workmen are already engaged on Tompkins-square in the building of the platforms, which will be decorated in a manner so as to give the desolated square quite a festive appearance on Monday. At a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday, Col. SERGES, of the Procession Committee, announced that part of the procession will be formed below Fourteenth-street, and the First Division will form on Thirteenth-street. The triumphal cars will be stationed in Irving-place. Gen. SHERMAN is expected to take a position in the procession as a marshal. From the Mayor a communication was received, stating that accommodations for the review at the City Hall will be furnished.

The mass-meeting on Tompkins-square will be opened by the singing by the vocalists of LUTHER'S hymn, "Eine Feste Burg ist unser Gott," whereupon the meeting will organize. Thereupon an address will be delivered, to be followed by the singing of the "Wacht am Rhein" by the united vocalists. Then another address will be delivered, to be followed by an orchestral performance, the Coronaton March. Then comes the reading of the resolutions, and then the chorus "Nun Danket Alle Gott" will close the proceedings. The following speakers are to address the meeting: Messrs. Horace Greeley, W. C. Bryant, Ex-Gov. Salomon, Oswald Ottendorfer, Sigismund Kauffman, Dr. Bartholomaeus, Magnus Gross, and Dr. Kepler. Messrs. Willy Wallach, Hugo Wesendonck, Prof. Schemm, and Fred. Schack, will preside as the speakers' platforms, of which four will be provided, in the centre of which will be erected the grand platform for the vocalists and orchestra.

The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund is arranging a Vorfeier to the peace jubilee, consisting of an entertainment on Sunday evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, the proceeds of which will go to the German relief fund. Messrs. STAEHRER, UNGER and GELLMANN have been appointed a committee for the sale of tickets for the festival performance at the Stadt Theatre on Tuesday evening, and to confer with dramatic clubs and theatrical managers who may be disposed to arrange festival performances on that occasion. Some 800 veteran soldiers of the war against the rebellion will march in the procession, with their numerous bullet-riddled battle-flags; and for those unable to march a decorated wagon will be provided.

The Surrogate's Court—Hearings in the Fay and Noe Contested Will Cases.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS was occupied during the entire day yesterday in hearings connected respectively with the Fay and Noe contested will cases. In the first matter, that of the contested will of Miss CATHARINE FAY, deceased, contested on the ground of insanity, two witnesses were examined, the first of whom, Miss MARY E. MIDLEBERGER, testified that she had known the testatrix in her lifetime intimately; that on one occasion, when she (witness) had company at her residence in this City, the deceased came in, and although those present were strangers to her, she danced through the parlors, holding out her dress with both hands and tossing her head, saying, "I'm as young as any of you, and I feel as if I could fly." Miss SARAH J. CARTER, a friend of the last witness, who resides with her, also testified to the same circumstances, as well as to other eccentric acts on the part of the deceased. Witness, however, admitted that although eccentric they did not regard Mrs. FAY as a thoroughly insane woman. Case adjourned until the 20th inst.

In the Noe case two witnesses were examined, namely, ANNIE BARRETT and BELLA BOYLE, the latter a distant relative of deceased. The testimony of Miss BARRETT was mainly as to the intemperate habits of deceased, and that of the last witness as to her last illness. Nothing of special importance was elicited. This case is an exceedingly protracted one, the testimony voluminous, and gives no promise of a speedy termination. Adjourned until today.

Musical.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The last rehearsal prior to the fifth concert will take place today (Wednesday) at 3. The solo performers are Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, contralto; Miss TOEDT, violinist; and Miss KREBS, pianist. The entire concert programme will be rehearsed.

WASHINGTON.

Suppression of Southern Disorders the Absorbing Theme.

An Able Debate in Both Houses—Butler Attacks the Democrats With Vigor—Frank Blair's Arguments Generally Used Up—Effect of the Connecticut Election—The San Domingo Report Completed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—The debate in the House was continued today by hour speeches, according to programme, and was more notable than for several days past. Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, made a fine speech in advocacy of extreme measures of repression, and was followed by YOUNG, of Georgia, an Ex-Confederate General, and PRICE, of the same State, in opposition. During the speech of the latter an amusing colloquy occurred, in which Judge KELLEY asked leave to have read a dispatch from Connecticut, to which the Democrats cheerfully assented. The dispatch was to the effect that Connecticut had gone Republican, that three Republican Congressmen had been elected, and that the fourth was a Democrat. As strongly protected as he (KELLEY) was, Gen. GARFIELD next took the floor, and in a speech of some length indicated very plainly that he could not support all the provisions of the Shellabarger bill. He expressed himself as wholly unwilling to travel in a path of legislation in which there was risk of going outside of the Constitution in any respect. Gen. GARFIELD will join quite a large number of more Conservative Republicans in an effort which is being made to-night, to secure such modifications of the third and fourth section as will command for the bill the unanimous Republican vote to-morrow. Soon after 1 o'clock Gen. BUTLER took the floor. It has been known since yesterday that he would speak at that hour. There was evidently preparation for dramatic effect, but the galleries did not come up to expectation in point of numbers. Gen. BUTLER, in his personal appearance, betrayed evidence of having been gotten up for the occasion regardless of expense. He was dressed in full evening costume of black broadcloth, and his head exhibited signs of careful tonsorial manipulation. Upon being congratulated on his exquisite *tout ensemble*, he responded with great suavity that as he was to deliver an address today he thought he would have a dress to deliver it in. Just before he began his speech he took a lemon from his pocket, spent a little time in rolling it between his desk and hand, and borrowed a knife from his colleague, Mr. BROOKS, of Massachusetts, with which to cut it. He then applied it to his lips that he might not fail in acerbity of expression. His speech, on the whole, was one for which Republicans could forgive him all that he has done in the interest of disorganization during the session. He assailed the common enemy, the Democratic Party and its Kuklux ramifications, and he did it most courageously and effectively. It was a characteristic, incisive, scathing, terrific onslaught on the spirit of the Democracy, as indicated by the outcroppings of assassination and incendiarism in the South. There was something almost melo-dramatic in his manner at the close when he hurled denunciation at the other side, and lamented bitterly that he had not the power now he once had to protect the weak from the outrages of the strong. When he concluded, he was promptly congratulated by many of the Republicans. "Sunset" COX followed Gen. BUTLER, a coincidence which has happened before. He made one of the best speeches that has been made on the Democratic side of the argument, but it was like a hand-grenade after a columbiad. Gen. COBURN, of Indiana, succeeded Mr. COX in a vigorous stump speech in favor of the bill, which will read well in his own district, and help him to votes in the next election. Then Mr. WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, the Fenian leader of New-York, took the floor, and in a fine voice and prepossessing manner portrayed what he called the iniquities of the measure under consideration, ending with doing justice to his native heath by telling several funny Irish stories, upon which the House took a recess. The debate to-morrow will be confined to ten minutes' speeches, as in Committee of the Whole, until Mr. SHELLABARGER shall call the previous question, which, it is understood, he will do about 3 o'clock. It seems clear that the bill in its present shape cannot pass, but that it will pass with some modifications on those points which are deemed by many of the Republicans as of questionable constitutionality, seems equally certain.

EFFECT OF THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The effect of the result in Connecticut, close as it is, has been very exhilarating among Republicans here today. In view of the splendid fight made by the party in that State, and the not very confident feeling before the election, Republicans are disposed to accept the hard-earned victory with much gratitude, and to forget differences among themselves in general congratulation. Senator SCHURZ on being asked by a friend how he liked it, remarked substantially that there was'nt enough of it; that the majority should have been a thousand greater in view of the colored vote, and intimated that it would have been but for, &c., &c. The President was congratulated by many gentlemen this morning, to whom he expressed himself as much pleased at the result, without considering his Administration as fully upon trial or in the issue before the people of Connecticut at this time. The result is, nevertheless, accepted as an indication of the confidence of the Republicans of Connecticut in the integrity and purity of the Administration, and as evidence also that neither the Sumner quarrel nor the San Domingo question will be allowed by Republicans anywhere to be made issues to divide and demoralize the Republican Party. The magnanimous manner in which the President will speak in regard to San Domingo, following this result in Connecticut, will prove anew the intention of the Administration to do everything possible to promote harmony in the councils of the party.

THE KUKLUX QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

After considerable parleying in the Senate today, it was agreed to vote to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, on the Sherman resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to make a bill for suppressing the Kuklux. It was agreed that the debate might continue on the same subject with the concurrent resolution for an investigating committee, which is now on the table of the Senate, with a House amendment. While this arrangement was making, in view of the opposition of Mr. CASSERLY to fixing any time for voting, there was talk of "sitting it out," and Mr. SHERMAN said if no agreement could be made he would ask the friends of the measure to take that course to-morrow night. Mr. EDMUNDS and others wanted to sit it out to-night, and EDMUNDS told SHERMAN, *sub voce*, that if the resolution were passed to-night, the Judiciary Committee would bring in a bill to-morrow, but this was not an authoritative statement from that Committee. No meeting of it has been held for many weeks, and the subject has not been, either formally or informally, before it. Still doubtless, Mr. EDMUNDS spoke having knowledge of the views of the members individually. The Kuklux has occupied the attention of the Senate all day again. BLAIR concluded the speech he begun yesterday. He made the point that members of the State Legislatures were not officers of the States, and that, therefore, no person was disqualified from holding seats in them by the Fourteenth Amendment; but then he showed how lightly he regarded this argument by appealing for the removal of the disabilities proposed by that amendment, so that those very persons may be admitted to the positions for which he claimed they were eligible. However, he pairs off most of his arguments against each other in the same way. Mr. MORTON replied, nailing some of his bold, unfounded assertions. For instance, BLAIR said yesterday, and reiterated today, that some of the reconstruction laws had been pronounced by the Supreme Court unconstitutional. MORTON pressed him to point to any decision of the kind. Without being able, even by the help of his legal prompters on the Democratic side, who have done what they could to help him to sustain his rash statements, to point to such a decision, he still refused to recede from his false position. Mr. WEST, the new Senator from Louisiana, followed Mr. MORTON, and related minutely the circumstance attending the election and counting of ballots in that State on the occasion when BLAIR had made charges of frauds. In the counting on the Republican side, Mr. WEST showed that the Democrats were associated by law with the Republicans, and that false counting was impossible. He contradicted several of other equally false statements of BLAIR. On the whole, the Democratic Missouri carpet-bagger has made a good deal of capital for the Republican Party, and is getting himself into difficulty with the Democrats by trying to lead both Northern and Southern wings of that party. The debate that is now proceeding in Congress does not prove very attractive to the public here, and the galleries are less well attended daily. Today the galleries of both Houses were almost deserted, not even Gen. BUTLER being able to draw together an audience.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

The report of the San Domingo Commission was finally finished today, and will be transmitted to Congress by the President to-morrow. It will make between five and six columns of the TIMES.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to notify the holders of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000 each, numbers 1,100 to 1,301, inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, each, Nos. 1,072 to 1,389 inclusive, that they will be paid on presentation at the Sub-Treasury, and that from and after the 31st day of May next, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will no longer be available as a portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any of the national banking associations. The aggregate amount of the certificates thus called in is $3,000,000.

A VOICE FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The following is a translation of a letter received this morning from the Secretary of the San Domingo Commission, now in session in this city, from the Secretary of War of the Dominican Republic:

SAN DOMINGO, March 20, 1871.

Hon. Allan A. Burton, Washington:

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: I received in due time your note from Asua, saying good-bye, for which I pray you to accept my best thanks. The country is entirely tranquil, and is every day more enthusiastic in favor of the anticipated annexation to the great Republic be speedily and favorably accomplished. I can see no other means of salvation from the insidious intrigues of our Western neighbors. The President returned to this Capital, from Azua, after routing CABRAL, leaving everything there in the best order. * * * Please be so good as to remember me to the Commission; and do not fail to count me your obedient servant and friend.

(Signed,) R. CURIEL.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

The following is the official statement of the appropriations made during the third session of the Forty-first Congress, for the year ending June 30, 1872: For the pay of invalid and other pensions, $29,050,000; for the Military Academy, $316,269; for the consular and diplomatic service, $1,466,134; for legislative, executive and judicial expenses, $19,508,409; for sundry civil expenses, including half a million unexpended balances reappropriated, $24,141,773; deficiencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and 1871, and for former years and for other purposes, $11,963,131; and for half-yearly appropriations, for expenses of collecting the revenue from Customs, $2,750,000, making the total Deficiency bill $14,013,131; for the army, $27,719,580; for the navy, $19,832,317; for public works, $4,407,500; for Indian Department, $5,112,240; for Post-office Department, $26,092,898; for fortifications, $1,627,500; miscellaneous, $1,261,208; total, $174,488,962.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS AT THE CAPITOL.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Prof. MONTAGUE BARNARD, of the Joint High Commission, accompanied by Gen. SCHENCK, were at the Capitol today, and spent some time on the floor of the Senate Chamber, listening to the Kuklux debate and conversing with Mr. SUMNER and other Senators.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

A fireman writes to the Treasury Department from Brooklyn, N. Y., inclosing $1 in restitution for various little things filched from the Government.

NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Senate was in Executive Session this afternoon for half an hour. Mr. CONKLING made a report from the Committee on Commerce in favor of the confirmation of LAFLIN as Naval Officer, in the place of Mr. GRINNELL, and DARLING as Appraiser of Merchandize at the Port of New-York in the place of Gen. PALMER; GRINNELL and PALMER, in the language of the President, to be removed. Considerable debate took place on the question raised by Mr. FENTON, that the report was irregular and could not be acted upon today, according to the rules. He did not, however, take ground against the nominations, nor did he declare he would vote against their confirmation. Mr. CONKLING was anxious to have the nomination confirmed today. The language on both sides was respectful, though earnest. The merits of the nominations were not involved in the controversy, but the opposition was as to the manner in which it was sought to immediately act upon them. The judgment of the Senate seemed to be in favor of the point raised by Senator FENTON. There was no division on it, and the subject went over until to-morrow.

CONSTITUTION OF THE HOUSE.

The Republicans have now 133 members of the House, and the Democrats 99. A member from Louisiana and one from North Carolina have not yet taken their seats. One of them is a Republican, the other a Democrat. Allowing the two vacancies, one in Illinois in place of Senator LOGAN, and one in Michigan in place of Senator FERRY, to be filled by Republicans, and one Republican from Texas and one from California in the elections to take place, the Republicans will have in the House 138 members, and allowing the Democrats three from Texas and two from California, the Democrats will have 105 members, making the aggregate 243 members.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today: W. A. ELFING, to be Consul at Stockholm; JOHN BOWLES, to be Surveyor of Customs at Savannah, Ga.; WILLIAM G. LAIDLOW, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-first District of New-York. The San Domingo report will not be sent to Congress today.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 4.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, said a bill having passed yesterday, he now gave notice he would hereafter object to the transacting of any business other than was specified in the roll of the Senate limiting legislation.

SUPPRESSION OF THE KUKLUX.

Mr. SHERMAN's resolution to provide for a bill to suppress the Kuklux, was then considered.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, resumed the floor. He had been asked yesterday by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN,) what was the remedy in his (Mr. BLAIR's) opinion for the shameless condition of affairs under Radical rule in South Carolina and Louisiana. He would answer that in the first place, it was certain no remedy could be of any avail unless the intelligence and character of the South are allowed to have some control in its affairs. In regard to depriving negroes in the South of the right to vote, the people of the South were willing to give negro suffrage a fair trial, which it had not yet had, because of the interference of Northern political adventurers. If, after a fair trial, it was found necessary to abolish negro suffrage as a means of saving the free institutions of the country, it could be done by constitutional means. Congress had confessed that the experiment of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia was a failure by providing a Territorial government, of which the President appointed the principal officers. The property-owners and responsible men of the District had gladly hailed the change as a relief from the government of a rabble largely made up of poor negroes.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said that negro suffrage in the District had been agitated ever since he came to Washington, and thought it had nothing to do with the change of the form of Government. He did not agree that the two elections, at which the negroes had voted, had shown the principle to be a failure, as the Mayors of the City of Washington, Messrs. BOWEN and EMORY, had proven good selections.

Mr. BLAIR remarked that the only party which had shown a disposition to make negro suffrage a test was the one to which the Senator from Indiana (MORTON) belonged, as they had taken the suffrage away from the colored people of the District of Columbia, and from the white men too.

Mr. MORTON replied that the change in the government of the District of Columbia affected white and colored suffrage alike, and that, under a Territorial Government, with a Delegate in Congress and an enlargement of legislative power, the political power of the people of the District, instead of being lessened, had been vastly increased, and Congress had only asserted its confidence in negro suffrage. Whatever had been taken from the white man had been taken from the negro.

Mr. BLAIR suggested that radicalism had opened a new phase and lent the money without any security.

Mr. MORTON replied the Senator was mistaken, even as to his own State, as facts proved. The States of Indiana and Ohio and others had expended largely in aid to railroads, without receiving any return. The Senator (BLAIR) had also enlarged upon corruptions of Southern Legislatures. Let him look at the Democratic City of New-York, where there was more fraud and corruption in one year than in all the States of the South since the war. The New-York Legislature was the paragon of corruption.

In reply to an allusion to the Tammany Society of New-York as the controlling Democratic Party of New-York and of the country, Mr. CASSERLY, of California, rose and expressed surprise that such an assertion should be seriously made, and denied its correctness.

Mr. MORTON had understood the fact to be notorious. The Democrats throughout the country certainly appealed to Tammany when they were in trouble as in the case of Connecticut the other day. Slaughter, and wherever there was anything stealing, North or South, the Democratic Party generally carried off the lion's share. He then referred to the efforts of the Democrats in the Southern Legislatures to carry to success various schemes of plunder, and to the effect of Democratic speeches against the Reconstruction laws in inciting the Kuklux to continue their murderous work, and proceeded: The Democratic Party can only come into power by carrying all the Southern States, in which case the Southern Democracy will constitute the majority of the party and be the controlling element. The Southern Democrats will refuse to vote taxes and appropriations for pensions except on condition that Confederate soldiers, their widows and orphans, are put upon equal terms with those on the Union side. The Southern Democracy will never vote taxes and appropriations to pay the National debt unless they are paid for their slaves. The Northern Democracy, who are committed by endless resolutions and years of declamation to the position that slavery was wrongfully and unconstitutionally abolished, would sustain them. It would be easier to assume the payment for the slaves than to repudiate the national debt, for the reason that the payment must come from the people of the North, where they are to be much more benefited by payment for slaves than by exemption from the debt.

At this point it was arranged by Messrs. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island and CASSERLY, of California, on behalf of each side of the Chamber, and agreed to by the Senate, that a vote will be taken on the pending resolution to-morrow, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, defended the Republican Administration of Louisiana from what he called the unwarrantable charges and misstatements of Mr. BLAIR. That State today, by her redemption, under Republican rule, from anarchy, bloodshed and riot, presented an unimpeachable refutation of the charges so commonly made by the Democratic Party, that reconstruction was a failure, and Gov. WARMOTH, to whose sagacity, firmness and pluck much of this success was due, was no mean foe in the ranks of the opposition than party which is looking to the South for a restoration of that power so pointedly denied them by the North.

At 4½, after Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, replied to his Democratic colleagues, Messrs. WADDELL and SHOBER, to show that outrages still exist in that State.

Messrs. YOUNG and PRICE, of Georgia, briefly addressed the House against the bill, the latter asking that the people of the South be saved from the further infliction of wrong, and saying that their desire to be restored to all their rights under the Constitution, and to be protected by the laws.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, after eulogizing the wisdom of those who framed the Constitution, argued that since the adoption of the amendments to that instrument freedom and suffrage are secured, and can be enforced by the national legislation of Congress, and the life, liberty and property of the citizen protected in the States, and not as of original jurisdiction, but as a residuary power, where the States failed to secure or deny the equal protection of the law.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, spoke of the disease and its causes, saying it is evident that the lawlessness of the South, at first undecided save by its hates, is now become organized in the service of a political party to crush its opponents and to drive from their borders every friend of Republican Administration. For this purpose it is organized; for this purpose it receives the orders and executes the decrees of the Central Chief; for this purpose it murders legislators and judges; burns school-houses and churches, murders mail agents, overawes Courts and assaults the judges; breaks jails and kills or releases the prisoners, as they are foes or friends; hinders the collection of the revenue and obstructs its officers, and levies a stealthy war upon the United States, in which it is supported by a majority of those who favor the cause of secession in the South, or its vile bands could not sustain themselves for an hour; is connived at by, and in league with, State officials in some States, or is too powerful or too wary to be met in all where it has shown its monster head. If it was not political in the beginning, yet as the object of its fury as to persons, were negroes and Northern men who had gone South, the only friends of Republican liberty, and as to properties, school-houses and churches, and humble dwellings of the people, all of which we proudly claim to be friends and instruments for the propagandism of Republican principles, it has necessarily become a political engine in the hands of the Democracy, who oppose liberty and equality of rights in the South, and all education and religious instruction there. If I err in this, let any gentleman point me to a school-house or church built in the South for the use of the poor man, white or black, by money subscribed by a Democratic organization in the North, and I will retract the charge, while I can find hundreds of both built by Republican societies, both social and religious. I admit fully that there are grave charges at once against the Democratic Party and a portion of the people of the South, and if, as it is claimed, these things are mere figments of the imagination; if, as claimed here in debate, these outrages are only sporadic, and are frowned down and punished by the communities in which they occur, as a rule, or as crime committed and punished, to use the jeers and taunts of the gentlemen in Massachusetts, then we are open to all the charges made against us by the Democratic advocates on this floor of the maintenance of the present state of affairs in the South, that we are simply endeavoring to get up an cry for party purposes, and we ought to be hurled from our seats by a deceived and indignant people.

Speaking of the President, he said: If I were to pass criticism upon his Administration—and it would certainly be the only one to which it is with any show of justice open—it would be that the President has been too scrupulous in keeping the administration of the Government too completely within the letter of the laws, never by any chance overstepping its bounds, although sorely tempted so to do in order to suppress violence and enforce order and peace. Toward the conclusion of his speech he said: Gentlemen on the other side of the House threaten us that, if we pass this bill, we shall destroy the Republican Party; that an outraged and indignant people will drive us from our seats.

Mr. COX, of New-York, said that the oppressions put upon the people of the South by the Republicans had given an excuse for the prevailing outrages. But he condemned the Kuklux organization from top to toe, inside and out, as he denounced all lawlessness everywhere; and he had proposed in caucus the issuing of an address appealing to the people to abide by the laws of the land, and denouncing the outrages.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS, of New-York, opposed the bill, as, in his opinion, one of the most unjust, iniquitous, and unconstitutional that has ever been presented to an American Congress.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, opposed the bill, and, at 5 o'clock, the House took a recess till 7½.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, and Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, severally spoke of Kuklux outrages, and argued in favor of the bill.

Mr. GOLLADDY, of Tennessee, opposed it.

Other gentlemen took part in the proceedings, and at a late hour the House adjourned.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Bullock and E. C. Biddle, of Massachusetts; Judge Israel Spencer, of Syracuse; Gen. Wheeler, of the United States Army; Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Hon. L. B. Boomer, of Chicago, and Geo. Bursley, of Hartford, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Commodore A. S. Case and Capt. H. K. Davenport, of the United States Navy; Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas; Rev. Dr. Morris, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Macmanus, of Texas, are at the Astor House. Gen. H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton; Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, and Hon. J. G. Gilmore, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Jas. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Hon. G. A. Austin, of Vermont, and Hon. J. L. Lloyd, of Altoona, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Rev. D. M. Halliday, of Connecticut, is at the St. James' Hotel. Hon. Alfred Randall, of Boston, is at the Irving House. D. M. Weld, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

POLITICAL.

Twenty-first Assembly District Grant Club—Connecticut Congratulated—The Action of President Grant in Reference to San Domingo Approved of.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Grant Club was held last evening at Harmony Hall, One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, Third-avenue, Mr. WM. F. HARADON presiding.

A letter was read from the President of the Club, Mr. JOHN A. EAGLESON, resigning the office, as his private business required his close attention. He promised his earnest support to the Club in its endeavors to preserve the party from the contaminating influence of doubtful Republicans, and offered his co-operation toward the re-election of President GRANT. The resignation was accepted, and the Vice President, Mr. HARADON, was unanimously appointed to fill the vacancy. Col. MURRAY was appointed Vice-President, in room of Mr. HARADON. Mr. HOWE offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the appointment of the Hon. ADDISON H. LAFLIN as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York meet our hearty approval.

Resolved, That we hail with pride and satisfaction the appointment of Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING as Appraiser of Merchandise of this Port, as a just tribute to the valuable services of a true and faithful public officer, a devoted and patriotic citizen, and a firm, zealous and unswerving supporter of the great principles of liberty, justice and humanity, and the thanks of this Club are hereby tendered to the President for his wise and prudent selections of those important officers this day made.

Mr. HOWE hoped the Club would express their gratification at the result of the elections in Connecticut and give a word of cheer to their brother Republicans in that State.

Col. MCCLEOD MURPHY offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, We hail the Republican triumph in Connecticut as an omen that the ever-living principles of the Republican Party are yet to mold the action of Government for years to come; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Grant Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, at their regular monthly meeting, avail themselves of the occasion to extend their congratulations to their fellow Republicans throughout the City and County of New-York on the satisfactory result of the State election in Connecticut, which has secured the political integrity of that commonwealth to the interest of the great party, which is known and recognized in the history of the United States as having defended and saved the Union.

Resolved, That we recognize in the noble stand taken by our Republican friends in Connecticut, in defense of the administration and policy of Gen. GRANT, a remembrance of that self-same measure of duty which prompted them in the hours of the country's necessities to despise the political traitors who would now sacrifice the best interests of the Union upon the altar of personal ambition.

Resolved, That in this triumph over the united forces of disaffected Republicans and hungry Democrats, aided by the friends of Tammany Hall, we have proof that no political combination can break down the legitimate organization of a party who recognize such a man as Gen. GRANT as their leader.

Resolved, That we approve the course of the President, his entire action with reference to San Domingo, leaving the responsibility of its annexation with Congress, to the will of which he has always expressed himself as obedient.

Mr. JAMES W. THOMPSON, in supporting the resolutions, said that from fifty to sixty noble and true men went from New-York to Connecticut to watch the repeaters, and through their efforts the repeating dodge was frustrated to a great extent. The Republicans, said Mr. THOMPSON, fight for office but for principles. The resolutions were adopted *nem con.*

The death of a prominent member of the Club, Mr. JACOB J. VAN WINKLE, having been reported, a resolution of condolence was passed, and, as a mark of respect for the deceased, the Club then adjourned.

Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A regular meeting of the members of the Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at their assembly rooms, No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, Mr. HENRY D. LAPAUGH in the chair. In view of the approaching political campaign the chairman delivered a lengthened address on the probability of a Republican triumph. He pointed to the recent victories in Connecticut and Michigan as indicative of the result, and earnestly counseled the Association to cast aside all personal bickerings, and not permit individual interests to interfere with the success of the party. He also expressed his approval of the action of President GRANT in regard to the San Domingo question, and his treatment of Mr. SUMNER, and remarked that with faithful adherence to Republican principles his re-election would be a certainty.

On the motion of Dr. HOERBER the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District hail with the greatest satisfaction the cheering news from Connecticut as indicating the spirit of the Republican Party and of the American people at large. We believe that the victory will be the beginning of a series of Republican victories, to end with the triumphant election in the year 1872 of that honest and true Republican, ULYSSES S. GRANT, whom we nominate herewith as our candidate for the next Presidency.

Measures were taken to secure the reorganization of the party, and the meeting adjourned.

Third Assembly District Grant Club.

At a meeting of the Third Assembly District Grant Club, last evening, in the Union Assembly Rooms, President WM. GRASSI in the chair, a preamble and resolutions were presented by JOHN HECKLER and unanimously adopted, congratulating the friends of good government everywhere upon the Republican success in Connecticut.

A committee on by-laws, and also the Executive Committee, were appointed.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the State Central Committee in reorganizing the Republican Party in this county.

After admitting thirty new members, the Club adjourned.

Hoboken Democratic Convention—Nominations for City Officers.

The delegates to the Hoboken Democratic City Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various city offices, was held last evening at Busch's Hotel. The great strife was for Mayor, the candidates being HAZEN KIMBALL, (present incumbent,) Ex-Councilman SCHMERSCHALL, the German candidate, and E. V. R. S. BESSON.

The following were the nominations made: For Mayor, Hazen Kimball; City Clerk, Frederick E. Bowland; City Treasurer, Wm. H. Child; Water Register, Michael H. Murphy; Water Commissioner, J. H. Haddenhorst; Recorder, Frederick W. Bohnstedt.

Mr. SCHMERSCHALL was set aside, and Mr. KIMBALL was nominated for Mayor as a compromise.

Recorder POPE, having failed to receive the nomination for Recorder, will be an independent candidate.

It is reported that Mr. SCHMERSCHALL will run as an independent candidate for Mayor.

Election Returns from Long Island.

The following returns of town elections on Long Island speak for themselves:

SUFFOLK COUNTY—*Islip*—The Republican ticket, Charles B. Gillet, Supervisor; Seth R. Clock for Town Clerk; Wm. Metcalf for Justice of the Peace; William T. Hawkins for Assessor, was elected.

Southampton—William R. Post, Rep., re-elected Supervisor by 345 majority.

Riverhead—J. L. Wells, Supervisor, Rep.; J. M. Edwards, Dem., Town Clerk; Thos. Coles, Rep., Justice of the Peace; Luther Skidmore, Rep., Collector. Rest of ticket Republican.

Brookhaven—Entire Democratic ticket elected. Supervisor, Eppingham Tuthil; Justices, A. M. Rogers and C. A. Davis; Town Clerk, B. T. Hutchinson; Assessors, W. H. Hoyt and E. A. Weeks; Collector, Lewis Davis.

QUEENS COUNTY—*Newtown*—Democratic ticket elected; for Supervisor, Robert Burroghs; for Town Clerk, Nicholas Van Antwerp; Collector, Oliver Crooks; Justice of Peace, Thos. H. Murphy; Assessor, B. W. Hitchcock, probably.

Hempstead—2,260 votes polled. Canvass adjourned until today. Carmin Cornelius, Democrat, probably re-elected Supervisor.

Flushing—No party contest. E. A. Laurence, re-elected Supervisor; W. A. Mitchell, Town Clerk; Chas. A. Hamilton, Justice; Benj. Cox, Assessor.

Jamaica—Democratic ticket elected; James Nostrand, Supervisor.

An Ingenious Swindle.

In the First District Police Court of Brooklyn, yesterday morning, WILLIAM F. LEAT, a man about twenty-five years of age, was arraigned on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by a boy named EDWARD WALSH. LEAT, it appears, has been in the habit of carrying on a neat little swindle on his own account for several months past, and this case is of interest only because it brings the matter to light. He was, it is understood, in the habit of writing notes to storekeepers, signed by one or other customers of good standing, asking for sums of money ranging from $10 to $25. These epistles he usually forwarded by a private messenger—a boy—who either brought back the money or an unfavorable reply. Among other personages thus favored was a certain Mr. SHARP, grocer on Court-street, who having some doubts about the boy who brought the note, sent his own shopboy, the plaintiff, with the money asked for to the house of Mrs. RUSS, the lady who was supposed to have asked the money. On arriving at the door of the lady's house the messenger was approached from behind by LEAT, knocked down and robbed before he knew where he was. The Police happened, however, to be around, and succeeded in capturing the rascal. On this state of facts the charge is made and conviction sought.

THE BROADWAY JOB.

Declination of Mr. Astor as One of the Commissioners—John Q. Jones, the Bank President, Appointed in His Place—Status of the New Appointee.

It appears that yesterday the following letter was received by Judge CARDOZO from WM. B. ASTOR, one of the newly-appointed Commissioners for the Broadway widening:

Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice of the Supreme Court:

DEAR SIR: I observe by the *Evening Post*, of last evening, that I have been appointed by your Honor one of the Commissioners for the widening of Broadway. I regret that my health, for the last eight or ten months past, has been such as not to allow me to make any engagement requiring my time or attention, and I am therefore unable to accept the appointment on that Commission. I beg to express my sense of the honorable appointment which you have conferred upon me, and also of the kind terms in which you have expressed it, and remain, my dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

WM. B. ASTOR.

NEW-YORK, No. 35 Prince-street, April 4, 1871.

Immediately after the receipt of this letter, Judge CARDOZO caused the following order to be entered, substituting JOHN Q. JONES in the place of Mr. ASTOR:

In re Broadway, &c.—Special Term, April 4, 1871. CARDOZO, J.—Mr. ASTOR having informed me that he is unable, on account of his health, to accept the appointment of one of the Commissioners in this matter, I shall designate instead of Mr. ASTOR, Mr. JOHN Q. JONES.

The statement of the TIMES, in Tuesday's issue, to the effect that the appointment of Messrs. STEWART and ASTOR was merely a part of the general deception of the Ring, intended to disguise their real purpose, was fully verified by the declination of one of the latter gentlemen and the selection of a more obscure person to his place. When the name of Mr. JONES was mentioned as Mr. ASTOR's successor, there were numerous inquiries concerning him, and his name seemed to be unknown among the Courts. Very little information could be obtained in regard to him, except that he is President of the Chemical National Bank, on Broadway, and that he is numbered among the few persons who refused to sign the property-owners' petition against the confirmation of the Robinson-street job—a more gross and glaring swindle, if anything, than the Broadway conspiracy. It is believed that he is interested in property along the line of the proposed improvement, and that he is, therefore, ineligible for the position of Commissioner.

CRIMINALS ON TRIAL.

A Corpse-Watcher Plunders Mourners—Reappearance of an Ex-Convict—Proceedings Before Recorder Hackett.

The criminal proceedings at the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, included seven sentences, one acquittal and one suspended judgment. HENRY MANDALBAUM, a middle-aged German, was hired to watch the corpse of the husband of BERTHA HOFFHEIMER, at No. 46 Norfolk-street, and during the time he was on duty, he took advantage of the grief and trouble of the family, to steal several silver spoons and forks, a watch, three watch chains and other articles of the aggregate value of $193. He pleaded guilty, and was asked by the Recorder if he had not served in the Penitentiary. He admitted that he had been sent there on complaint of his wife, and the Recorder told him that it was a pity she hadn't kept him there. The prisoner was sent to State Prison for four years and six months.

ROBERT WADE was tried for breaking into the hardware store of ANTHONY S. FERGUSON, at No. 75 Sixth-avenue, and carrying off $500 worth of goods. The jury found him guilty of an attempt at burglary, and he then interposed the plea that he was innocent of the charge. Recorder HACKETT said that his photograph was at the Rogues' Gallery, and that he was sorry that he was not able to send him to State Prison for more than two years and six months.

HENRY WHETTON, a boy, was sentenced for stealing $40 from under a pillow at No. 30 Bowery, where it had been left by BENJAMIN HART, went to State Prison for three years.

JOHN LAWLESS, a professional housebreaker, was convicted of committing a burglary at the dry-goods store of WILLIAM JACKSON, at No. 729 Broadway. He was defended by JAMES CRANE, superintendent at the store, while in the act of breaking off a shutter from one of the windows. His sentence was five years at State Prison.

HENRY MEYER, shown by the testimony of DAVID BRISSET to have stolen five coats, worth $85, from CHRISTOPHER LUSSEN, of No. 194 Fulton-street, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

PATRICK EDWARDS got three years at State Prison for stealing a $2 watch from the vest pocket of PETER MATTHEWS, of No. 405 Seventh-avenue.

THOMAS BRESLIN, convicted of breaking into the tailoring establishment of ALPHEUS D. KIRK, at No. 48 Fulton-street, and stealing $125 worth of goods therefrom, was remitted to State Prison for four years.

MARY LEWIS, a servant, guilty of plundering Mr. FANSHAW, her employer, was disposed of by the Recorder in laconic style: "You have had. State Prison for two years and six months."

WILLIAM WEBBER, who committed embezzlement and larceny while working for SAMUEL H. KIRBY and others as clerk, was discharged on suspended sentence.

JOHN FLINNEGAN was acquitted on an indictment charging him with stealing a pair of bracelets from HARRIET DOBBIE, of No. 289 East Tenth-street.

This completed the day's calendar, and the Court subsequently adjourned until this morning.

The Charges Against the Principal of Grammar School No. 31.

The Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education met at 3½ P. M. yesterday, to proceed with the investigation in the case of A. T. GALLAGHER, Principal of Grammar School No. 31, in the Seventh Ward, who is charged with being repeatedly under the influence of liquor, with neglect of duty, using indecent and unbecoming language, &c. Mr. JOSEPH H. TOOKER appeared as counsel for Mr. GALLAGHER.

Miss MARY C. WHEELAN testified that she had been a teacher in School No. 31 for two years; had frequently seen Mr. GALLAGHER under the influence of liquor; noticed the odor of his breath; he was particularly rude and boisterous on the 14th of February; had heard the pupils say he was drunk; GALLAGHER did not give the necessary assistance to witness in the management of her class; the school was disorderly, and there appeared to be no general rules of order; GALLAGHER frequently read newspapers in school hours; he did so last Monday; it was his daily habit to read newspapers; GALLAGHER's manner to witness was frequently rude, familiar and disrespectful; his language was on some occasions obscene; two weeks ago he told witness that she would be relieved of her duties soon, and would trip off as other teachers had done; he did not keep witness' time correctly.

The cross-examination elicited nothing of importance.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Weehawken Tragedy—Post-Mortem Examination.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner VOLHARDT, of Jersey City, impaneled a jury to investigate the circumstances attending the death of PATRICK MCDONOUGH, who, together with a friend named MIC HEAL EGAN, was stabbed, as alleged by a man named PATRICK CUMMINGHAM, at Weehawken, on the 23th ult. MCDONOUGH, as already reported, lingered until Monday evening, when he died in great agony. EGAN is recovering. Drs. CHABERT and CONGDON performed a post-mortem examination and found that the indirect cause of death was inflammation of the intestines, produced by a stab-wound. In the absence of MCDONOUGH's counsel, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until today. The prisoner, who is confined in the County Jail, bears a savage character in the neighborhood, and is credited with another homicide in Pennsylvania, for which he was sentenced to be imprisoned for fifteen years, but he escaped to California, where it is reported he was again implicated in a deed of blood and was obliged to flee that country, and at length, after much wandering, he settled in Weehawken.

The Exploits of Stebbins, the Forger.

JOHN alias "Nosey" STEBBINS, alias L. D. Spencer, alias C. H. Duncan, is one of the best-known and shrewdest forgers and confidence operators in the country. His arrest by Detectives ELDER and MACDOUGAL, in Carmel, Putnam County, on Monday evening, and the arrival of the party in this City, has been already chronicled. He has been operating more or less extensively ever since his release from Rhode Island State Prison, three or four years ago. In October, 1868, he purchased a gold watch from SAMUEL HAMMOND, of the firm of HAM

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The large sale of City lots belonging to the estate of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, deceased, advertised to take place yesterday, April 4, at the Exchange, drew together a great number of heavy real estate investors, speculators and others, who watched the proceedings with keen interest. The auction was ably conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and the result, although not as favorable, as far as prices are concerned, as the similar transaction of two weeks since, was still entirely satisfactory to the owners of the property. The sale began punctually at 12 M., and continued until 2½ P. M., at which time 168 lots had been disposed of. Mr. MULLER then announced that the remainder of the lots would be sold today. All those offered yesterday were sold to bona fide bidders, and in every respect the auction was conducted in a fair, open and above-board manner. The lots to be sold today are in number sixty-six, located as follows: four on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street, and five in the rear on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street; thirty, embraced in the block bounded respectively by Eighth and Morningside avenues, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets; four on the corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, and twenty-three in the rear thereof on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. The most valuable lots sold yesterday were those situated opposite Central Park, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Lot No. 4 on the north-east corner of Seventh-avenue and the street, was the first one offered. It brought $12,400, after being started at $10,000, while the corresponding lot on the corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street brought $14,000. The intervening lots fronting on the Park, twenty-five in all, averaged about $7,100 each. As a comparison with the figures of the previous sale, showing at a glance the variation in values, the following are the prices realized for the lots sold March 23, in the block on the other side of Seventh-avenue, between that avenue and the Sixth, viz.: Lot north-east corner Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, $17,850; lot north-west corner Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, $17,100; lot adjoining last-named, north-west corner One Hundred and Tenth-street, $15,100; intervening lots, about $10,500 each. As an offset to these facts, however, it may be said that all the lots sold yesterday lie farther west than the others, and, as a rule, have not been held as high by capitalists as those on the west side of the City. The time occupied yesterday in selling the sixty-two lots comprised in the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues, One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, was exactly one hour. Afterward the auction progressed more rapidly, and the variation, although considerable, in the figures obtained per lot for the property sold, as compared with the other sale, was not so marked. In all 102 lots were sold, aggregating $723,525, and averaging about $4,310 per lot. At the previous sale, 102 lots were disposed of for $768,750 in the total, the average value being about $7,537 apiece. For the full particulars of the auction reference is made to the recapitulation appended, where the exact location of each lot, price realized and name of purchaser in each instance is stated in detail. The sale as a whole may be regarded as a success, for, as we have said, the result was a satisfactory one to the parties in interest, and if the purchasers obtained bargains they are to be congratulated.

As is always the case when a great sale takes place, the general interest of nearly all present centres in that transaction; as a consequence the property offered by other auctioneers yesterday did not receive that attention which it otherwise would have done. The following is in brief a review of the business transacted, aside from the sale above referred to.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of the executors of THOMAS J. FRANKS deceased, disposed of the premises known as No. 28 Walker-street, north side, between Church-street and West Broadway, embracing a two-story and attic brick house and lot, the latter in size 25 by 75 feet. Sold to JACOB GOETZEN for $17,900. Messrs. LUDLOW & CO. also offered for sale the three-class four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 28 East Twenty-third-street, nearly opposite Madison-avenue. For this property a bid of $50,000 was made, and it was therefore withdrawn.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, sold a property on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known as No. 433, (old No. 271,) comprising a two-story attic and basement brick house, together with a lot 25 by 92; purchaser, E. FRYATT; price paid, $11,000. The same firm also offered at public auction, a three-story brown-stone front house and lot on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, for which $13,900 was bid but no sale effected.

J. MATHEWSON & SON at public auction sold the first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 97 Lexington-avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-seventh-street, to EDWARD KEARNEY, for $27,000. No other sales were made.

JAMES A. FLEURY offered for sale an extensive line of country real estate, located at and near Jamaica, Long Island, including the Gunther estate—house and six acres of land—a house and lot 50 by 150 in the village of Jamaica, late the residence of HENRY A. BOGERT, and 14 lots of land, at Van Wyck avenue depot, on the South-side Railway, near the village named. None of the property was sold, however, the bids received not warranting a transfer of title.

Today, at the Exchange, in addition to the continuation sale of the Wilkins estate, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at an executor's sale, a number of houses and lots, both fee and leasehold, located on West Sixteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues—an important auction. A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co. will offer four desirable building lots on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, while valuable improved City property will be sold at legal sales and otherwise by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, JAMES M. MILLER, and WM. KENNELLY.

At private sale, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE report having recently disposed of the following property: Plot of ground, north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, 60.2½ by 100; sold to C. F. MALLOY for $30,750; 50 feet of this same plot was sold at auction at the Exchange, two weeks ago, for $24,900. Also, two lots on the north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 155 feet east of Third-avenue, together, in size 50 by 102.2; sold to J. PULVERMACHER for $8,000.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold two 25 feet lots on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets, fronting on Central Park, for $15,500 each. Also, one lot on the south side of Fortieth-street, 147 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 18 by 98.9, for $16,000. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the sale of one lot on the south side of Sixtieth-street, 250 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 100, for $22,500. Also, through the aid of BRADY & FOX, brokers, eight lots south side of Sixty-second-street, 125 feet east of Fifth-avenue and 100 feet west of Madison-avenue, each 25 by 100.5, for $18,000 each, to MATHEW BYRNES, builder. Also, two lots north side of Sixty ninth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, each 30 by 100.5, for $44,000.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-street, have just issued a trades circular, which, for reference, will be found valuable by those interested in real estate. Descriptions of property in this City, Brooklyn and New-Jersey, are given in detail, with the value and mortgages stated; also, the kind of property desired by owner in exchange.

The recapitulation of sales effected yesterday is as follows:

Exchange Sales—Tuesday, April 4.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

(Wilkins Estate.)

1 lot n. w. corner 7th-av. and 110th-st., 25.2¼x100, E. J. King	$12,400
1 lot w. s. 7th-av., 25.2 ft. n. of 110th-st., adjoining above, same size, same purchaser	7,500
2 lots w. s. 7th-av., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $7,050 each	14,100
1 lot s. w. corner 7th-av. and 111th-st., 25.2¼x100, C. H. Gardner	6,250
3 lots w. s. 7th-av., 25.2 ft. s. of 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, Wm. Laior, $6,200 each	18,600
1 lot s. w. corner of 7th-av. and 110th-st., 25.5x100.11, H. P. West	7,200
1 lot s. 110th-st., adjoining above, same size, G. L. Osborn	7,100
4 lots n. 110th-st., adjoining above, each same size, J. E. Parsons, $7,100 each	28,400
4 lots s. 110th st., adjoining above, each same size, Simon Roschild, $7,050 each	28,200
2 lots n. s. 110th-st., adjoining above, each same size, G. L. Osborn, $7,100 each	14,200
2 lots n. s. 110th-st., adjoining above, each same size, C. S. Sloan, $7,100 each	14,200
6 lots n. s. 110th-st., adjoining above, each same size, C. S. Sloan, $7,050 each	42,300
2 lots n. s. 110th-st., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av. adjoining above, each same size, J. E. Parsons, $7,600 each	15,200
1 lot n. s. 110th-st., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., adjoining above, same size, B. P. Fairchild	7,650
1 lot s. e. corner 8th-av. and 110th-st., 25.2¼x100, Isaac Bernheimer	14,000
2 lots e. s. 8th-av., 25.2 ft. n. of 110th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $7,100 each	14,200
3 lots e. s. 8th-av., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $6,900 each	11,800
3 lots e. s. 8th-av., adjoining above, one of them a s. e. corner 111th-st., each same size, B. Lehmaier, $6,550 each	19,650
3 lots s. s. 111th-st., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x100.11, B. P. Fairchild, $8,850 each	29,200
3 lots s. s. 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, C. R. Lesher, $3,650 each	10,950
2 lots s. s. 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, G. L. Osborn, $3,550 each	7,100
4 lots e. s. 8th-av., adjoining above, each same size, S. Roschild, $3,400 each	13,600
4 lots s. s. 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, J. E. Parsons, $3,500 each	14,000
2 lots s. s. 111th-st., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., adjoining above, each same size, C. H. Gardner, each $4250	8,500
1 lot n. w. corner 7th-av. and 111th-st., 25.2¼ x, 100, Geo. King	8,500
3 lots w. s. 7th-av., 25.2 ft. n. of 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $5,750 each	17,250
1 lot s. w. corner 7th-av. and 112th-st., 25.2¼x100, E. J. King	7,900
3 lots w. s. 7th-av., 25.2 ft. s. of 112th st., adjoining above, each same size, E. J. King, $7,700 each	17,100
2 lots n. s. 111th-st., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., each 25x100.11, C. H. Gardener, $4,000 each	8,000
2 lots n. s. 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, B. P. Fairchild, $3,150 each	6,300
4 lots n. s. 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, J. J. Bradley, $2,950 each	11,800
4 lots n. s. 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, Max Weil, $2,875 each	11,500
2 lots n. s. 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, E. J. King, $2,850 each	5,700
5 lots n. s. 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyers, $2,800 each	14,000
4 lots n. s. 111th-st., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., adjoining above, each same size, C. H. Gardner, $2,900 each	11,600
1 lot n. e. corner 8th-av. and 111th-st., 25.2¼x100, B. Lehmaier	7,350
3 lots e. s. 8th-av., 25.2 ft. n. of 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, C. H. Gardner, $5,700 each	17,100
3 lots e. s. 8th-av., 34.7 ft. s. of 112th-st., adjoining above, each same size, Terrence Farley, $5,650 each	16,950
2 lots s. s. 112th-st., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., each 25x100.11, T. Farley, $2,750 each	5,500
2 lots s. s. 112th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $2,700 each	5,400
3 lots s. s. 112th-st., adjoining above, each same size, E. J. King, $2,850 each	24,000
4 lots s. s. 112th-st., adjoining above, each same size, Max Weil, $2,675 each	10,700
5 lots s. s. 112th-st., adjoining above, each same size, Wm. Lalor, $2,750 each	13,750
2 lots s. s. 112th-st., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $3,000 each	6,000
1 lot s. w. corner of 8th-av. and 108th-st., 25.5x100, Geo. King	9,050
3 lots w. s. 8th-av., 25.5 ft. s. of 109th-st., adjoining above, each 25.2x100, same buyer, $6,150 each	18,450
3 lots w. s. 8th-av., 25 ft. n. of 108th-st., adjoining above, each same size, T. Farley, $6,000 each	18,000
2 lots n. s. 108th-st., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.11, Farley, $2,300 each	4,600
2 lots n. s. 108th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $2,050 each	4,100
2 lots n. s. 108th-st., adjoining above, each same size, I. Bernheimer, $2,000 each	4,000
1 lot n. s. 108th-st., 100 ft. e. of Morningside-av., adjoining above, 20x100.11, same buyer	1,850
1 lot n. e. corner Morningside-av. and 108th-st., 25.5x100, I. Bernheimer	3,500
3 lots e. s. Morningside-av., 25.2 ft. n. of 108th-st., adjoining above, each 25.2x100, same buyer, $1,950 each	5,700
1 lot s. s. 109th-st., 100 ft. e. of Morningside-av., 20x100.11, same buyer	2,125
6 lots s. s. 109th-st., adjoining above, each 25x100.11, same buyer, $2,125 each	12,750
2 gore lots w. s. Morningside-av., s. w. corner of 109th-st., plot 100.11x67x102.5x49.6, same buyer, $1,600 each	6,400
1 gore lots w. s. Morningside-av., n. w. corner of 108th-st., adjoining above, plot 100.11x49.6x 102.5x32, same buyer, $1,375 each	5,500
1 gore lot n. w. corner Morningside-av. and 109th-st., 25.2¼x83.4¼x25.10x78, B. Lehmaier	3,250
2 gore lots w. s. Morningside-av., 25.2 ft. n. of 109th-st., adjoining above, plot 75.8x99.6x78.6x 83.4¼, same buyer, $2,850 each	8,550
1 lot s. w. corner 110th-st. and Morningside-av., from corner, 25x90.11, B. P. Fairchild	5,700
2 lots s. s. 110th-st., 25 ft. w. of Morningside-av., adjoining above, each 25x90.11, same buyer, $3,300 each	6,600
1 gore lot s. s. 110th-st., adjoining above, 48.9x86.7 x34.6x50.11, same buyer	3,300

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2-story and attic brick building and lot, No. 28 Walker-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Church-st., lot 25x 75 | $17,900

By Roberts & McGuire.

2-story, attic and basement brick house and lot, No 433 West 18th-st., n.s., between 9th and 10th sts., lot 25x92 | $11,000

By J. Mathewson & Son.

3-story brick house and lot, No. 97 Lexington-av., s. e. corner 27th-st., house 24.8x48, lot 24.8x 95 | $27,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

A splendidly-furnished brown-stone house in 42d-st., near 5th-av., reelete with all the most approved conveniences, or will be leased for one or more years.

Also,

Two brown-stone-front houses on Beekman-place.

Also,

A brick house in 22d-st., near 9th-av., will be sold cheap.

Also,

A very handsomely-furnished house in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on a Columbia College lease.

Also,

A small house in 46th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold furnished, or will be leased.

Also,

A first-class English-basement house in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A full sized house in fine order in West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A first-class house in Waverley-place, or will be exchanged for a Madison-av. house.

Also,

A brick house in East 9th-st., full-sized, in fine order, will be sold cheap.

Also,

A brown-stone house in East 60th-st., near 4th-av.

Also,

A handsomely-furnished brown-stone house in 60th-st., near Lexington-av., in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.

Also,

Furnished houses in various localities, rents ranging from $2,400 to $7,000 per year.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST., OFFERS for sale the following vacant lots:

42d-st., 4 lots, between 9th and 10th avs.

55th-st., 1 lot, between 6th and 7th avs.

57th-st., 2 lots, between 8th and 9th avs.

58th-st., 4 lots, between 8th and 9th avs.

67th-st., 4 lots, between Madison and 4th avs.

82d-st., 3 lots, between 8th and 9th avs.

82d-st., 3 lots, 157 feet west of Boulevard.

83d-st., 3 lots, 150 feet west of Boulevard.

84d-st., 3 lots, between 8th and 9th avs.

84th and 85th sts., 17 lots, between 8th and 9th avs.

98th to 100th st., 3 blocks, between 2d and 3d avs.

115th-st., 2 lots, 250 feet west of 6th-av.

116th-st., 2 lots, 250 feet west of 6th-av.

117th-st., 4 lots, 100 feet west of Madison-av.

117th-st., 5 lots, between Avenue A and River.

122d and 123d sts., 1 block, bet Avenue A and River.

124th-st., 4 lots, between 7th and 8th avs.

125th-st., 4 lots, between 7th and 8th avs.

126th-st., 4 lots, north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

8th-av., 1 lot, between 52d and 53d sts.

5th-av., 1 lot, between 52d and 53d sts.

3d-av., 4 lots, north-west corner 93th-st.

100th-av., 4 lots, including bells, speaking tubes, gas and water, the latter supplied by hydraulic ram.

The out-buildings are complete, embracing porter's lodge, ice-house, stable, carriage-house, cow-house, chicken-house and gardener's house.

Grounds beautifully laid out in lawns, garden, drives, &c., with running stream of water.

The place is a perfect one of its kind. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner.

GEO. HUGHES, No. 198 Church-st.

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POSITIVE SALE.

The residence of the subscriber, large and commodious dwelling, on Water-av., within five minutes' walk of depot; situation attractive, with a fine view of the Sound; house fitted with gas, furnace, range, and hot and cold water in kitchen and laundry; and nearly all conveniences. Also, three acres of ground with ornamental trees, large orchard in full bearing; large garden with forty pear trees of choicest varieties in full bearing; small fruits, &c.; forty-two miles from city; twelve trains a day each way, and steam-boat once a day. Also two-story and basement store and two houses on Main-st., near the depot. Also sixty building lots near centre of the city, five minutes' walk from depot. If the above property is not disposed of by 1st May, will then be sold at auction; 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage five years if desired. Apply to subscriber, L. H. MOORE, at his residence, City of South Norwalk, Conn., or

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The grounds—either seven or fourteen acres, as may be desired—are beautifully laid out, with large garden; plenty of fruit and fine lawn, with large forest and evergreen trees; out-buildings all in perfect condition. The situation is exceedingly desirable, being distant but five minutes' drive from Tremont, or six minutes' from Morrisania stations, on the Harlem Railroad, over good roads, or twenty minutes from Harlem along the Southern Boulevard, and but half an hour's drive from Central Park.

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The situation commands a beautiful view of the Delaware Valley for over two miles, with magnificent mountain scenery, and is within five minutes' walk of depot.

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T. WESTERVELT, Executor,

No. 56 Broadway.

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No. 2½ Murray-st.

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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 20.10x45 feet, lot 100 feet, on the south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court sts.; ready to occupy by the 10th of April; price, $15,250; cash $6,250, mortgage $9,000, five years, seven per cent. Apply to S. B. VALKELAND, No. 242 Harrison-st., near Court, or E. V. CLARK, J. Boynton's Son & Co., No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HANDsome three-story brown-stone house, in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; all improvements; price low; terms easy. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 209 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE AN ELEGANT COUNTRY HOME.

The owner, having decided upon removal to a distant State, will sell his elegant country-seat villa, outbuildings, and twenty-three acres of land, at Clifton, on the New-York and Erie Railway, between Passaic and Paterson, N. J.

Being but thirteen miles from New-York City Hall, (thirty minutes' ride from the Pavonia Ferry,) six miles from Newark, two and a half miles from Paterson; one mile from Clifton, and one and one-half miles from Passaic, it is in the very heart of the section now commanding so much attention for its beauty of landscape, healthful climate, richness of soil, and rapidly enhancing worth of its estates.

Superadded, however, to all these advantages of location and approach, this fine property is touched on two sides by the new lines of the Delaware and Lackawanna, and the Newark and Paterson Railways. Depots on both roads within five minutes' walk of the house. With these several first-class lines to the City, additional value is given to the entire twenty-three acres, rendering it eminently feasible to cut up the land into lots or plots to any extent desired.

In this respect the estate offers a rare opportunity for investment for speculation or improvement, and if properly managed the open land can be so disposed of, in lots and in plots, as to clear the homestead and surrounding acres or four acres. The present owner, having in view such a disposition, has had the entire premises surveyed and mapped. This map will be given to all parties contemplating purchase. The subdivisions comprise proper streets and 170 lots and plots, after reserving three to four acres upon which stand the buildings above indicated.

The house is 43 by 86 feet; extension, 41 by 19 feet; two and a half stories, cellar under all, with all the modern improvements, including bells, speaking tubes, gas and water, the latter supplied by hydraulic ram.

The out-buildings are complete, embracing porter's lodge, ice-house, stable, carriage-house, cow-house, chicken-house and gardener's house.

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**100 ACRES, THIRT

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DAURE....Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU..Saturday, May 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
4,000 tons burden—1,000 h. p. each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, 29 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 18, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Anchia.....Sat., April 8 | Europa.....Sat., April 29
Iowa.....Sat., April 15 | India.....Sat., May 6
Australia ....Sat., April 22 | Columbia ....Sat., May 13

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $85 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $55 ; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch from their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, April 5, at 8 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....April 19, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....April 26, at 7 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. W. FREEMAN, April 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, April 29, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 3, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....May 10, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, April 5 | Tripoli, Thursday, April 6
Russia, Wednes., April 12 | Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19 | Batavia, Saturday, April 29
China, Wednesday, April 26 | Algeria, Saturday, May 6
Scotia, Wednesday, May 3 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Silvia, Saturday, April 8 | Alpha, Thursday, April 27
Tarifa, Thursday, April 20 | Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River

ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, April 8, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, WEBSTER, Saturday, April 15, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 15, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. Parker, touching at Puntа Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco, Mazatlan and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South American ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 13th April.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, May 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States Mail Steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau), April 6
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. B. ADAMS.....April 13
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. DAN SICE (via Nassau)..April 20

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Dearaken.....Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Fri., April 28
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, May 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going, side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave for Lewes, Del., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., taking passengers and freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, will leave Lewes every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,

From January, 1870, Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 190 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 134 Miles Need to be Built, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the Northwest to Milwaukie and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, before a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Bond with the Northern Pacific and the whole Northwest, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
HALLGARTEN & CO.,

Recommend, after a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Company, THE EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY of Kentucky, as a very safe and desirable investment. They are only authorized to offer a limited amount of these securities at 87½ and accrued interest. The Bonds offered are on the completed portion of the Road, which is now in successful operation.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

Sealed proposals addressed to William A. Hayes, Treasurer, Boston, Mass., will be received until Tuesday, 25th April, 1871, for the sale of $25,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated 1st July, 1868.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Treasurer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1871. The accepted bids declared and the successful bidders only notified.

GEO. T. BIGELOW, } Trustees.
MARCH 31, 1871. J. J. DIXWELL, }

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1871.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY having decided to change the gauge of their road from six feet to four feet, eight and one half inches, so as to make it conform to the gauge of its numerous connecting and intersecting lines, have, for the purpose of making said change, and providing the necessary rolling stock, and for other improvements and purposes of the Company, executed a new mortgage for four millions of dollars, covering all the property and franchises of the Company, to be denominated Second Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage.

The present mortgage debt of the Company is $6,800,000, or about $17,000 per mile on 393 miles of road owned and operated by the Company, and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. In addition to mortgage debt, including the new issue of four millions, will be $10,800,000, or about $27,500 per mile.

The new bonds are for one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached, the principal payable in forty years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, free of United States income tax, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the first days of April and October in each year, and secured by a sinking fund commencing with twenty thousand dollars per annum, and so graduated and regulated as to take up the whole amount of bonds before their maturity. The bonds entitle the holder to vote, and may be registered.

The Company now offer for sale two millions five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) as follows: Proposals for the same (in amounts not less than five thousand dollars) will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 10th day of April next, specifying amount and price offered. The money to be payable in five installments of twenty per cent. each, as follows: first installment on acceptance of bid, and the others on the first days of May, July, September and October, 1871. If being understood that, in all cases, the interest which has accrued upon the bonds at dates of payment shall be paid by the purchaser, in addition to the price bid.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked: "Proposals for Second Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds."

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Chairman Executive and Finance Committee.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 425 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1871.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company will be held at their office, No. 425 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next ensuing, for the purpose of electing nine Trustees and three Inspectors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M., (one hour.) The transfer-books will be closed on the 1st of April, until after election.

WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

EIGHT MILLIONS,

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, H. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 12th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—AN ELECTION for directors of the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company held this day, Mr. WM. A. BURTIS was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. Lindley Murray, resigned.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Assistant Secretary.

WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE LOAN, $16,000, on City property worth $30,000; rents for $3,000 per annum; unexceptionable bondsmen. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN

CONJOINT ISSUE

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

By authority of the Governments of Peru and Chili, and in accordance with the tenor of the bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby certify that the bonds of the above loan bearing the following numbers, viz.:

A.

3	227	522	812	1036	1341	1637	1863
5	248	528	815	1069	1342	1651	1865
18	247	534	819	1077	1350	1654	1885
20	249	541	830	1080	1353	1655	1892
26	255	547	833	1083	1356	1657	1896
27	259	548	834	1086	1358	1661	1897
33	264	549	838	1088	1359	1665	1898
37	267	557	844	1089	1362	1668	1900
39	271	558	845	1096	1376	1673	1901
41	277	560	847	1099	1380	1675	1902
43	279	568	848	1100	1383	1679	1915
47	280	599	851	1101	1389	1680	1917
48	283	580	852	1106	1390	1688	1922
54	287	581	853	1110	1392	1693	1924
55	289	584	857	1113	1394	1693	1932
57	291	596	859	1118	1396	1697	1933
60	292	602	861	1119	1398	1698	1935
62	295	608	865	1122	1400	1705	1936
63	304	616	870	1123	1404	1716	1937
64	307	617	877	1124	1405	1717	1938
67	309	620	884	1132	1410	1719	1941
68	313	625	888	1133	1421	1722	1943
69	313	627	893	1136	1426	1730	1945
70	317	629	896	1145	1431	1731	1946
72	320	631	906	1147	1433	1736	1954
77	327	634	910	1161	1439	1737	1955
78	332	636	914	1173	1440	1741	1959
84	336	642	918	1175	1448	1743	1965
87	337	643	922	1176	1458	1748	1973
92	342	644	925	1181	1480	1748	1974
98	348	651	934	1183	1481	1748	1977
109	349	653	939	1184	1482	1751	1979
110	355	653	941	1185	1484	1756	1982
119	364	654	944	1192	1490	1765	1992
120	365	658	946	1193	1502	1766	1998
121	367	660	947	1197	1504	1767	2001
122	379	669	948	1200	1505	1768	2011
135	382	670	954	1203	1507	1770	2013
140	388	671	960	1208	1508	1771	2021
141	390	680	964	1210	1514	1774	2028
142	394	683	965	1215	1517	1775	2027
143	398	688	968	1227	1526	1776	2028
146	403	694	991	1228	1530	1781	2029
154	404	697	962	1229	1531	1782	2034
160	405	715	994	1232	1541	1792	2037
164	406	720	995	1233	1549	1794	2038
169	407	721	995	1238	1553	1795	2044
175	411	729	998	1262	1560	1798	2048
176	415	736	1010	1269	1565	1799	2049
185	418	743	1011	1273	1568	1800	2054
186	425	744	1018	1280	1574	1801	2060
189	426	771	1016	1281	1576	1802	2057
191	435	772	1017	1283	1583	1809	2072
193	437	773	1018	1284	1586	1810	2074
198	439	779	1020	1292	1591	1814	2075
203	449	784	1021	1294	1597	1815	2076
204	466	786	1029	1295	1598	1816	2077
205	468	788	1042	1300	1606	1819	2079
206	471	789	1043	1301	1613	1821	2080
207	473	796	1044	1306	1621	1826	2081
216	482	803	1054	1317	1622	1836	2086
225	485	804	1056	1322	1624	1841	2087
226	503	806	1058	1331	1625	1848	2090
232	509	807	1060	1333	1626	1855	2092
233	515	808	1063	1337	1630	1860	

519 of $1,000 each, $519,000.

B.

5001	5020	5024	5045	5060	5069	5081	5094
5004	5022	5028	5055	5062	5072	5089	5098
5006	5023	5035	5059	5068	5075	5092	5101
5009							

25 of $500 each, $12,500.

have this day been designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed at par in American Gold Coin at the office of Messrs. BARNEY, MORGAN & CO., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1871, from and after which date interest on the same will cease.

And we further certify that the number of bonds in the above issue outstanding July 1, 1870, as shown by the official register was:

2,077 of $1,000 each.....$2,077,000
98 of $500 each.....49,000
Total.....$2,126,000

and that the bonds now drawn amount to 25 per cent. of said aggregate.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

MAN'L FREYRE,
Peruvian Minister,
[L. S.] JOAQUIN GODOY,
Chilian Minister.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
Financial Agents.

Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

OFFICE OF

U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER,

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1871.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date Dec. 16, 1867, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers eleven hundred (1,100) and thirteen hundred and one (1,301,) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers one thousand and seventy-one (1,071) and thirteen hundred and eighty-nine (1,389,) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the 31st day of May, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS

WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 2 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

National Savings Bank.

The FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIAL DEPOSIT made of any sum drawing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of April will draw INTEREST from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

WEST-SIDE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8. Money deposited on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1, at six per cent. F. A. CONKLING, President.
WM. H. ALLEE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 368 6th-av., near 23d-st. Money deposited on or before April 15 will draw interest from April 1.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary. WM. M. GILES, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST

ALBANY.

A Full Expose of the Proposed Canal Claim Movement.

Routine Business in the State Legislature—Election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction—The Code Amendments—The Sectarian Appropriations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Senate spent the whole evening over the constitutional amendments. The first one acted on was the one relating to bribery, making it an offense punishable by disqualification to hold office for any person to buy votes. This was adopted, although Democratic Senators say it was not understood, and will be killed in the Lower House. The second amendment was the one to prevent the appropriation of any money for the support of sectarian schools. As soon as debate commenced upon this, Senator HARDENBURG proposed to substitute the following as being more complete and preventing the appropriation of any money to any charity that was not under the control of the State:

Resolved, That section 9, article 7, of the Constitution be amended as follows: Neither the credit nor money or property of the State shall in any manner be given to or loaned to and in aid of any individual person or corporation.

The Senator stated that he wished the State to be the almoner of its own bounty, and he proposed to place all private institutions upon one basis. They should be supported by their friends while the State should take care of its own poor, and if it was necessary to build more institutions for the purpose he was in favor of State aid for that purpose. Senator PARKER here saw the evident intention of the Democratic side to leave in the hands of cities the power to vote money for sectarian purposes, and therefore proposed to amend the resolution by inserting a provision prohibiting any city or other municipality from aiding such schools or charities. This was of course voted down. Senator HUBBARD, who lives along the line of the Midland Railroad, and who is weak on the bonding question, here came to the surface and proposed an amendment releasing railroads from the action of the resolution of Mr. HARDENBURG. This broke the ranks, for Democrats and Republicans alike voted to destroy the amendment, which was killed by a vote of 13 to 7. Senator LORD then offered his amendment. It was to the effect that an exception should be made in favor of the widows and orphans of soldiers of the late war, and institutions which proposed to take care of them without money and without price. The Senator was somewhat muddy in his punctuation, and Senator HARDENBURG very appropriately asked whether the Senator meant that the class specified by him should go into the Treasury without money and without prices, saying in an undertone, "the gentlemen's antecedents would indicate that meaning." The Republicans argued that the original amendment proposed by them was the only one that could reach the people, and on it there could be a square and decided vote. Also, that the intention of the Democrats was to offer such an amendment that the single question of State aid to sectarian schools would be swallowed up in a number of questions, each presenting interests peculiar to itself, and under which the chief and main question would be lost. Senators KENNEDY, PARKER and CHAPMAN plead strongly for single action, and if the Democrats wished, they pledged themselves to vote for any other amendments that suited that side of the House. But this did not suit the majority; they were endeavoring to defeat the amendment by substituting one in place of it that meant nothing and everything. It is a blow at every charity in the State. Having by a party vote adopted the amendment to the original resolution, they put it on its passage and then killed it.

Passage of the New-York Debt Bill—Opening of Canal Navigation—The Albany Police Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—The Senate bill to consolidate the debt of the City of New-York has passed the Assembly and now goes to the Governor. The Canal Board have directed that the Canal be opened to navigation on the 24th inst. The Republicans, in their city Convention today, adopted a resolution declaring their belief that JOHN C. FELTMAN was elected Police Commissioner last Fall; that the will of the people was nullified; that there is no vacancy, FELTMAN being entitled to the office, and therefore they decline to make any nomination to that office. The Democrats have already nominated a candidate, Mr. DELEHANTY, who had received a certificate of election, having resigned the office.

THE CANAL CLAIMS.

The Exact Meaning of the Proposed Bills—Who are to be Benefited, and How—A List of Unfortunates and Their Claims—Errors of Omission—Election of Education Superintendent—The Code Amendments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, April 4, 1871.

The Canal Claims bills introduced this year are, although few in number, of peculiar odorousness. They emanate in many instances from a source old in the annals of canals, a family who have waxed mighty under the shadow of canal mismanagement. Introduced by gentlemen representing every section, it is peculiarly noticeable that the member from Onondaga finds it convenient to present the claims of men who were ruined on canals of whose existence the gentleman's constituents do not know. This is the first peculiarity that strikes one not used to the "ways that are dark" of canal men. Others we will notice, after presenting some of the bills that have been introduced, and which are understood to be engineered by the gentlemen representing the Monroe district. The first bill is for the relief of CHARLES P. SKINNER, and is No. 110 on the Assembly files. It authorizes the Canal Board to examine the contract for removing the slope wall, &c., on the Erie Canal, a mile above the upper Mohawk, and if by reason of unexpected difficulties the contract price is below the cost of the work, then the contractor shall be allowed such extra sum as shall compensate him.

WHO ARE TO BE BENEFITED.

Before going further, it will be understood that these contracts are made after advertising, and are as binding as any similar instruments between private parties, and sureties are demanded upon the part of the State. The State is under no obligation to do anything more than the contract calls for; these bills of relief are therefore gifts from the people to the contractors. The next is Assembly bill No. 111, and is for the relief of JOHN HAND. It seems by this precious document that JOHN entered into a solemn contract with the State to dredge Black Rock Harbor and the Erie and Ohio Basins, at Buffalo, but not satisfied with his profit, the Legislature, in its generosity, orders the Canal Board to inquire into JOHN'S case, and pay him not to exceed forty cents per yard additional compensation. The people are certainly to be congratulated upon the limit; this is something generally omitted in the bill, always by the Canal Board. THOMAS BEAZELLE is provided for in Assembly bill No. 195. He was unfortunate under the contract to repair locks Nos. 86 and 87, of the Chenango Canal, and so is to receive, out of any moneys appropriated for the ordinary repairs of the canal, a sum that may be considered sufficient to quiet his troubles. Assembly bill No. 265 makes HENRY D. DENISON recipient of the State bounty. He contracted to construct Minnetto Dam, on the Oswego River, and some trouble entered in to lower his profits. His friends stepped in, took an assignment of his claim, and now everybody is happy. E. B. VAN DUSEN, excited by the good luck of his friends, and having met his misfortune in the contract for repairing the slide bank in repair section No. 2 of the Genesee Valley Canal, comes in with his little bill, and the Canal Board are authorized to see him safely through. Assembly bill No. 267 provides for W. T. DENISON, whose fate was in the contract to construct section No. 9 of the Chenango Extension. JOSEPH SCOVILLE comes as the assignee of MYRON BANGS, who tripped upon repair sections No. 8 and 9 of Erie Canal, and is provided for in Assembly bill No. 494. N. STANTON GERE lost on contract for No. 3 section of the Genesee Valley Canal and comes in Assembly bill No. 493. HUGH M. SEVERANCE in bill No. 492, claims for loss on Sulphur Springs Guard Lock, which W. H. DOUGLASS, in bill No. 491 proposes to be secured from loss on work on the Clark and Skinner Canal in Buffalo. All of the moneys allowed upon these claims, are taken from the amount appropriated to improve and enlarge the canal upon which they are made, so that whenever the appropriations are liberal, the people may be sure that the contractors have laid traps for a grand raid upon the Treasury.

THE ERRORS OF THE MOVEMENT.

This is but a small portion of the canal claims that are before the Legislature, but they will give some idea of the outrages practiced upon the people by this class of legislation. When it was proposed, last year, to authorize the appointment of Canal Appraisers who should sit as judges upon the claims arising from the canals, a cry of satisfaction arose from our Democratic friends, and congratulations were freely passed between them, that they had discovered a cure for the extravagance of the past. But what was the result? Why, the claims already presented before the officers amounts to an aggregate many times larger than all previously presented by bill, and as if the wisdom of the last Legislature was to be placed beyond question, they neglected to place any limit of time in which claims could be presented, and so one claim is before that body which dates from the first year of the Erie Canal. This limitation will this year be fixed, but it will not prevent the introduction of claim bills to the Legislature. Men have grown rich for years upon these claims, and they will always find means to circumvent the laws, in order to enable them to get their hands into the Treasury, until such time as public opinion is educated to the wrong and applies the remedy of ostracism. It may seem that the language above used is too strong, but one case, of which I have some knowledge, will be a sufficient vindication. Last year, LEWIS M. LOSS, as assignee of one MUDGITT, brought a claim before the Legislature for relief. The bill was passed and the claim heard before the appraisers and allowed. During the entire time in which the claim was in abeyance it was understood that, with damages, interest and all, $9,000 would be a satisfactory sum. What do we see when we refer to the books of the Canal Auditor? Why, that on that bill there was paid the sum of $29,280. This is one case. The books of the Canal Department show hundreds of similar instances. Show them, do I say? Why, this year the same LEWIS M. LOSS is here with another bill, asking for further relief upon three other sections of the canal, the first having paid him or somebody else so well.

WHY THE BILLS PASS.

Outsiders wonder why these bills go through, when everybody who will take the trouble can easily see the frauds and outrages presented. Two reasons may be given for this: First—The Canal Claim Ring is as well developed and as powerful as any other in the State, and has been growing and developing so long that hardly any Assembly fails to have a dozen members who are directly in it. Then the contractors, as a body, are very rich; they exercise great influence in localities; they have their power over other members—so the bills commence with a direct power of great force. Second—Men are sent to the Assembly from along the line of the canals, in order that they may obtain appropriations for repairs. This is known to the claim men, and, as will be seen by reading the first portion of this letter, the money to pay these claims comes from the amount appropriated for the repairs of the canals. How easy for the Ring to say, "Go for our claims, or we will refuse to vote for your appropriation." Will men do this? does some innocent man ask. Let innocence come here and see. Last year the State appropriated nine hundred thousand dollars to improve the Chenango Canal, and out of that sum one hundred thousand went for these awards under the claim system of the State. Honest legislators have failed to remedy the evil; public sentiment alone can accomplish its overthrow.

ELECTION OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

At 12 o'clock the Speaker called the attention of the House to the fact that the time had arrived when the Legislature would enter upon a joint ballot to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction in place of ABRAM B. WEAVER, and appointed Messrs. RANDELL and WATSON a committee on the part of the Assembly to inform the Senate that they were ready to proceed. Taking advantage of the lull that followed this announcement, Mr. HUSTED stated that, although the Republicans had held no formal caucus, they had concluded to vote for JESSE T. PECK, D. D., as their candidate. Mr. ALVORD replied that he was glad that he was left for once unbound by caucus rules, and would exercise his discretion, and vote for Mr. WEAVER Mr. HUSTED rose to reply, but the loud voice of Mr. FIELDS rose above the turmoil, and the reply of Mr. HUSTED was lost. Mr. FIELDS then said that he had often heard this Chamber called a bear-garden, but he had never before known that it was an aviary, as now appeared from the presence of the bald eagle of Westchester, and the blue jay of Tioga. Mr. HUSTED rose in great excitement and added, "and the clown from New-York," and then Mr. FIELDS replied, with even less wit than taste, "and the jackass without ears from Westchester." These gentlemanly acts fully dispatched, the Committee on the part of the Senate, composed of Messrs. M. NORTON and WORDEN, approached the Speaker's desk and announced that the Senate was ready. The Speaker graciously acknowledged the fact, and the grave Senators filed in and took their seats around the Speaker's desk. Mr. PIERCE, of Kings, and Mr. ALBERGER, of Erie, were appointed tellers, and the vote went on, resulting in Mr. WEAVER receiving 84, and Dr. PECK 66 votes. The Lieutenant-Governor then announced that Mr. WEAVER was duly elected, the joint session dissolved, and the monotonous passing of bills went on.

THE CODE AMENDMENTS.

The annual code amendments made by the Senate Judiciary Committee were reported this morning. One limits the fees of referees in mortgage cases to one hundred, and in partition cases to five hundred dollars. In the fight over the Sheriff's bill of 1869, it was stated by the parties who were endeavoring to pass that act, that in one case eighteen thousand dollars had been paid a referee in a partition case in the City of New-York. This statement was one of the chief forces brought to bear to pass the bill, and it almost succeeded. Another amendment provides that no *ex parte* order shall be made to appoint a receiver in any case, except where the party interested can not be found, or after reasonable notice shall be given. This would seem to do away with the style of orders that have been obtained in the numerous Erie cases that have vexed the Judiciary of the State for the past ten years. Another radical change is that if the parties interested agree upon a person to be receiver, he, and no other person, shall be appointed. This is a decided change, since now no party can indicate who would be acceptable as receiver. S.

Why Reddy the Blacksmith Was Not Tried—His Eminent Services in Connecticut.

On Thursday last, Reddy the Blacksmith's name was on the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions to answer for his exploit on a Bleecker-street car, but the redoubtable failed to make his appearance, and numerous speculations were rife concerning his absence. Some thought that he had fled, and others that he had intimidated the complainant, or settled with him. Yesterday, however, it transpired that the real reason for his non-appearance was a desire to have his transfer his valuable services to Connecticut, at the request of the Ring, to help the fortunes of Gov. ENGLISH. Fully one hundred rough-looking individuals assembled at Reddy's "establishment" on Broadway, on the night previous to the Connecticut election, fully armed and equipped, and provided with free passes to New-Haven and other places along the line of the railway where their votes were much needed for TWEED'S Democratic ally. They proceeded to those places, and if the Democrats were not successful in the election, it is no fault of Reddy and his friends. The precise terms of the bargain between Reddy and the Ring for his execution of the plans of the latter body, have not been divulged, but it is thought that they relate to the discontinuance of all criminal prosecutions against him in this City.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW TRAGEDY.

The Trial of Isaac V. Buckhout Continued—Medical Testimony for the Defense—The Prisoner Pronounced Insane by the Doctors.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Tuesday, April 4, 1871.

The trial of ISAAC V. BUCKHOUT, for the murder of ALFRED RENDALL, was continued today. Dr. GEORGE C. S. CHOATE, employed for the past fifteen years, by the State of Massachusetts, to investigate and pronounce upon criminal cases where lunacy was entered as a plea, was the first witness.

He commenced with a statement of several interviews held by him with the prisoner in his cell, and detailed at length the various manifestations that led him to pronounce BUCKHOUT a dangerous lunatic. This was listened to by the Court, prisoner and audience with the most rapt attention. For the first time during this trial BUCKHOUT evinced some emotion. He seemed to drink in every word with a consciousness of the importance of the facts to his case. The doctor said as follows:

There are various phases of insanity; some fear the law, others have various fantasies unconnected and unaccountable; there is a chance always of feigning insanity; I came to the conclusion that he could not feign insanity; the issue that a man of his education would take in feigning insanity, would be very demonstrative; he did not do this. We changed the subject and he was entirely disconnected; last Saturday I had a second interview with him; he remembered my coming there with Dr. BROWN; he said his trial was going on all right, and that his former trial did him a great deal of good; he said he knew his wife was unfaithful to him; he said that both the RENDALLS, his brother and others had improper intimacy with his wife; he then said that this county was under Masonic control; that he stood alone outside of it, and thought that what he had done would be an expiation of his act, and he would be taken into the Order; if he was not made a member he would as leave be hung; he told me that he had heard strange voices in Sleepy Hollow telling stories of him; I believe him to have been insane for years, and would regard him as one of the most prominent class of lunatics; men who have delusions of this sort feel they are living in a mysterious world; sleeplessness is a very early symptom of insanity; insanity is now considered a mental disease; it is seldom that a single cause produces it; often we cannot discover the cause.

Mr. MCKEON having recapitulated the evidence, asked the witness if certain manifestations indicated disease. He replied that they did at times. He quoted three delusions; 1st. That his mother was alive, when she was dead and he had an appointment with her. 2d. That his wife was unfaithful without reason. 3d. That all his most favored of his friends. These facts, although not absolute proof, go to show the fact; the delusions I regard as positive proof; he fact of an amiable man, acting as he did in killing three of his friends without adequate cause, is first evidence of insanity; this phase of mental disorder is classed as "delusional insanity;" there is no insanity except dementia that is not accompanied by delusion; the insanity of the weak or ordinary intelligence is called dementia; there may be insanity without delusion; insane persons may have new delusions, and often reason from sane premises, and act on motives based on false principles.

Dr. SETH SHOVE, of Bedford, Westchester County, testified that he had practiced his profession for forty years, and had made the subject of insanity a specialty. The testimony of the previous witness on some points was read, and the manner and moods of the prisoner recapitulated, and the question asked whether they indicated insanity. He thought that they did.

The reasons given for this view were: The general strangeness of his conduct at various times; the want of a sufficient motive for premeditation; the strangeness of inviting the guests to his house and there killing them.

Dr. L. F. PELTON, of Mount Kisco, said he had been practicing there some twenty years; had practiced in Wards Island, Bellevue and Randall's Island Hospitals, and New-York and Brooklyn City Hospitals, N. Y., and knows of the treatment of insane persons. In response to the question as to the condition of the prisoner at the time of the murder, he termed it to be acute insanity; the want of an adequate motive is a reason for this insanity.

Dr. BROWN, physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum for insane persons, testified: I see some three hundred patients a year; have seen the prisoner several times, and examined him with Dr. CHOATE; he expressed a belief that the Masons were the cause of much of his trouble, and unless they released him was a ruined man; also, that they had a combination to make away with him before this trial came on; he believed his wife to have been unfaithful, and that her fate was to be the same; he heard mysterious voices talking of him in the jail; I believed him to be insane, and not simulating insanity; his belief in his wife's infidelity was the chief cause of his malady; I think this delusion continued to exist since 1869.

The witness was cross-examined very closely, and at length, by Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON, and defined the various manias, delusions and developments of insanity; the causes and results of various circumstances given as the condition of the prisoner's mind at the time of the murder; he could not fix upon any connection of any delusion with the motive for the act of murder, except the belief in the unfaithfulness of his wife. The testimony rendered by him on the former trial was used in this cross-questioning, and, as in the case of the other medical witnesses, there was considerable misconstruction of terms and misunderstanding as to the nature of the questions. The same result, in a lesser degree, followed upon the cross-examination by Mr. MCKEON.

By Mr. MCKEON—Do you think that BUCKHOUT, at the time of the murder, was capable of distinguishing between the right and the wrong? Dr. BROWN—I do not.

In response to a repeated question by Mr. CLINTON, as to whether he yet held to his former opinions, expressed in response to the hypothetical question, "that the act, the homicide, was connected with any delusion," Dr. BROWN declined to answer, except under compulsion, and persisted. The question was energetically reiterated. The doctor persisted in his position, and protested against such compulsion as an invasion of his professional rights. A tangled confab ensued between the two counsel, the witness and the Court. Judge BARNARD repeatedly and decidedly ruled that the witness must answer. Explanations followed, and the doctor qualified his reply to the effect that he did find a connection between the delusion and the murder of the victims. At the conclusion he was asked if he wished to make any explanation. He replied no, that all he wanted was to get out of that witness-chair, and out of the place. This little episode was the most amusing that has occurred during the trial.

Several more witnesses, not experts, were examined as to the condition of BUCKHOUT'S mind, most of whom said it was irrational.

At 8½ P. M. the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. During the day the room has been crowded with spectators, the gallery being brilliant with the new spring styles of female attire appropriately displayed on the fair delegates from all parts of the county.

A. ST. C.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The sale of property belonging to the Wilkins estate by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. was not concluded yesterday, about two-thirds of the lots only being disposed of. The lots remaining unsold, sixty-six in number, will be offered at the Real Estate Exchange today. The sale of yesterday was attended with very satisfactory results. The lots to be sold today are situated respectively, on Eighth-avenue, opposite Central Park, on Morningside-avenue, and on One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets.

Last evening a squad of Mr. BERGH'S men promenaded Broadway, and caused a deal of excitement among the stage-drivers and others. Five stages were stopped and lame and galled horses turned out. A lady in one of the stages gave quite an oration in praise of the humane BERGH, and expressed her horror at having ridden behind a poor creature with two sores on its breast and very lame. Seven horses were turned out from other vehicles, and three heavy whips were captured from the brutal drivers, who in the darkness thought they could "lay it on" without being seen. They found out their mistake, and if their employers want the whips they must apply, personally, to BERGH'S office, where an explanation will be given as to the cause of taking them from the drivers. It was nearly 8 o'clock before the men were called off.

The anniversary meeting of the Working Woman's Protective Union will be held at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, this (Wednesday) evening. Addresses by JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Singing by Mrs. MARY KENNEDY and Miss EMMA C. THURSBY. JOHN ZUNDEL, organist; S. Lazar, accompanist. By special request, "The Song of the Shirt" will be recited by SIDNEY WOOLLETT, Esq.

In the case of the LELAND BROTHERS, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, who were recently adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, the Sheriff, yesterday, delivered the entire property held by him into the possession of the Marshal, in pursuance of the order of Judge BLATCHFORD.

Information has been received at Army Head-quarters, in the Medical Department, from David's Island, that the two cases of small-pox and varioloid, which occurred on the 15th of March, are now convalescent, and the post surgeon states that the health of the troops now stationed on the island has never been better than it is at the present moment.

JOHN BOW, who was arrested for causing the death of his wife ANN on Sunday last, was, yesterday, committed by Coroner KEENAN to the Tombs to await the result of an inquest to be held on Saturday next.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, Collector of Assessments, who has been seriously unwell for months past, had yesterday so far recovered as to be able to resume his official duties.

Ex-Coroner ANDREW R. JACKMAN, who was elected Coroner about ten years ago, died on Monday, at his residence in Westfield, N. J. He was sixty-four years of age, and had been sick for some time. His funeral will take place on Thursday, from No. 310 Third-street.

Dr. DAMBROSCH, a German composer and solo violinist of considerable reputation, is on his way to this City to assume a position as musical director of the Arion Society. He is expected by the *Allemania*.

M. AMEDEE VOTABLE, Treasurer of the Comité de Secours, in his official report announces that the receipts for the French relief fund from French sources during the past week, amounted to $2,956 22, making a total of $103,099 42.

Deputy Marshal PURVIS yesterday seized the effects of DAVID KEMPER, shoe merchant, No. 116 College-place, adjudicated a bankrupt April 1, in the United States District Court, Judge BLATCHFORD presiding.

J. M. MURDOCK, of No. 4 Boerum-street, Brooklyn, while crossing to this City, yesterday, on the ferry-boat *Manhasset*, leaped into the East River. He was rescued by the deck hands and given in charge of the Police.

The body of a drowned man, about forty years old, five feet eight inches high, was found in the East River, at Pier No. 26, last evening, and taken to the Morgue. The body was very much decomposed.

In the case of the Stuyvesant Bank against the National Mechanics' Banking Association, to recover $10,000 paid on forged paper, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Judge SUTHERLAND has dismissed the complaint.

HENRY NEAWNBARN, of No. 183 Stanton-street, was, yesterday, removed to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from brain-fever, the result of a blow on the head, inflicted by an unknown man, early on Monday morning.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* announces that M. BELLAIGUE DE BUGHES, the French Consul at Charleston, has been called upon by the French Government to take charge of the French General Consulate in New-York.

BROOKLYN.

About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man, who had evidently committed suicide, was found, by Officer HAMILTON, lying at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, E. D. The brains of deceased were blown out, and at his side was found an old horse-pistol, which is supposed to have been the instrument used in committing the deed. Coroner WHITEHILL took the body in charge, and will commence an investigation today.

A regular meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee was held last evening, in their rooms in Commonwealth Hall, Brooklyn. The time for re-enrollment in the Fourth and Tenth Wards was extended until the 25th of May, and the date of the new election fixed for the 1st of June. A resolution offered by Mr. DAWSON, of the Third Ward, looking to the readjustment of representation in the various Republican conventions and committees of the county, was laid on the table. The Committee then adjourned.

In the City Court, yesterday morning, before Judge MCCUE, HUGH MATTHEWS brought action against PATRICK HUGHES to recover $10,000 for assault and battery. The jury rendered a verdict in his favor for $100. In the course of the trial quite a little excitement was created by one of the spectators denouncing one of the witnesses while on the stand as a liar—with expletive accompaniments. This impulsive individual was at once conveyed to the cage in the corner of the Court-room, where, becoming more wroth, he "swore at large," until removed by the Police, who took him to jail for contempt of Court.

WM. H. HORAN was arraigned before Justice DELMAR, yesterday, on a charge of perjury preferred by ROBERT FRANCIS, of No. 47 Broadway, New-York. HORAN, it appears, purchased $175 worth of wines and cigars from the plaintiff, and tendered in payment a forged note. On bringing the goods to Brooklyn, he sold them to MCGUIRE & BRO., liquor-dealers, at the corner of Water and Main streets, where they were subsequently found by Detective VEDETTO. The case will be examined on Tuesday next.

J. C. KENNAHAN, a young man employed as compositor in the office of the Jamaica *Standard*, and occasionally for the Brooklyn *Union*, as reporter, was, on Monday, indicted by the Grand Jury of Queens County, for libel in publishing a false report, charging the Commissioners of the Town Hall of Jamaica with dishonesty.

In the report of the Board of Health for the past three months the following figures appear: Number of small-pox cases reported, 314; removed to hospital, 160; proved fatal in hospital, 28; not removed, 154; proved fatal of those not removed, 71; scarlet fever, 477; fatal, 184; typhoid fever, 20; fatal, 13; typhus fever, 6; fatal, 3; diphtheria, 48; fatal, 29.

Rev. Dr. WELLS has been chosen Moderator of the Brooklyn Presbytery for the ensuing year, in place of Dr. J. T. DURYEA, whose term of office expired on Monday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fourth anniversary of the Home for Aged Women, in Jersey City, was celebrated yesterday. There were several clergymen and a number of ladies present. Owing to the smallness of the institution, only a small number out of the many applicants can be received and maintained, but it is hoped that the project of enlargement, which the manage's are considering, will be successfully matured.

Opposite Spuyten Duyvil Creek there has been completed a fine road of easy grade from the river's edge to the top of the Palisades, an elevation of about 300 feet. From this point the view is unrivaled for beauty and variety. Arrangements have been made whereby the residents not only of the Palisades but of Englewood, which lies at the foot of the hill, directly west, can reach this City in fifty minutes. First-class and rapid boats will run at frequent and convenient intervals, supplying a much-needed, agreeable and cheaper means of transit than that by rail through Hackensack Valley and Bergen Tunnel.

Nine men, pewholders in St. Mary's Church, Gloucester, have been arrested on a charge of rioting at the church on Sunday last. On going to the church on Sunday morning at the usual hour, a fee of 25 cents was demanded, which they refused to pay. The door was then closed upon them by the person in charge, when they kicked it in and entered the building by force. On Monday warrants were issued and the entire party held to answer before the Grand Jury.

A brakeman named GEORGE DEAN was killed, near Trenton, on Monday night. He was on a through freight-train from this City to Philadelphia. It is not known now the accident occurred, but when the body was discovered the upper portion of the skull was entirely torn away. The track was strewn with brains, blood and hair. He had been but lately married, and lived near Trenton.

A row of old frame buildings in Rahway, known as the "Pig's Cheek," was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, despite the vigorous efforts of the Fire Department to master the flames. The buildings had been vacated, prior to their removal to make way for street improvements. The houses were owned by A. BARTHOLOMEW. The loss is about $4,000, and the insurance $3,000, in Jersey companies. The fire is of incendiary origin.

The Governor has resolved to order the State National Guard to perform camp duty for six days during the coming Summer. The time or place has not yet been determined. The annual competition for supremacy in rifle-shooting will take place at the same time.

ROBERT CLENAY has been arrested at Atlantic City, on a charge of polygamy. He married a widow at that place, when it was discovered that he had already five other wives living.

The German Methodists of Newark have commenced work on a new church at the corner of Mulberry and Walnut streets. The church is to be called Emanuel.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Brig.-Gen. A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, is ordered to St. Louis on public business; Assistant Surveyor J. M. Scott is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New-York; Ensigns John S. Briggs, Edward O. Field and William Kimball are detached from Torpedo duty and ordered to the *Shawmut*; Passed Assistant Surgeon E. D. Bayne is ordered from the *Jamestown* and ordered to return home; Passed Assistant Surgeon William H. Jones from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to return home; First Assistant Engineer James Butterworth from the Pacific Fleet and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 4.—The market was quiet and steady. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	92⅞
Consols for account	92⅞	92⅞
United States 5-20s, '62, old	92¾	92¾
United States 5-20s, '65, old	92⅜	92⅜
United States 5-20s, '67	91⅝	91⅝
United States 10-40s	89⅛	89⅛
Erie Railway Shares	19¾	....
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	42¼	....
Illinois Central Shares	110⅜	....

PARIS, April 4.—Bourse—Rentes, 51f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, April 4—1 P. M.—The receipts of WHEAT for the past six days have been 12,500 quarters—all American. CORN, 34s. 3d. ℔ quarter, for New. PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. ℔ tierce for Extra Prime Mess.

11¼ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 16¾d.@16¾d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, April 4.—Calcutta LINSEED, 63s. 6d.

HAVANA, April 4.—SUGAR—No. 12 firm at 10⅜@10⅝ reals. EXCHANGE on London 17¼@18; on United States, in gold, 60 days, 4¼ premium; do. short sight, 6¼ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c., gross receipts, 890 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,440 bales; coastwise, 128 bales; sales, 625 bales; stock, 9,615 bales. FLOUR firmer and more active; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6 12½; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50. WHEAT dull; receipts very light; Choice and Fancy White, $1 90@$2; Fair to Prime, $1 85@$1 80; Prime to Choice Red, $1 70@$1 90; Fair to Good, $1 50@$1 60; Common, $1 30@$1 40; Ohio and Indiana, $1 65@$1 80; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 60. CORN steady and quiet; White Southern, 84c.@86c.; Yellow, do., 81c.; Mixed Western, 80c. OATS steady at 62c.@63c. Mess PORK quiet at $21 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 9c.; Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c. HAMS, 17c.@17¼c. LARD quiet, 12¼c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 92c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 42. CORN easier; 17 cars and 1,800 bushels Toledo sold at 66c.@68c. OATS—Held lower; sales, 1 car Western at 59¼c., on the track. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull and easy; sales, 2,000 bushels Western on private terms. SEEDS dull at $6 75 for Clover; $2@$2 25 for Timothy. Other articles unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts so far, 156 cars, which, added to 15 cars held over, make a total supply of 171 car-loads, against 270 cars same day last week; market dull and heavy; 65 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,150@1,292 lbs., at $6 50@$7 12½; 13 Missouri, 1,130@1,187 lbs., at $6 62½@$6 75; 17 Canada, 1,491 lbs. at $6 85, and 12 Canada Oxen, 1,525 lbs., at $6. SHEEP—Receipts, 10 cars; market not yet reopened. HOGS nominal at $6 50@$6 75 for fair to good, with no sales.

CHICAGO, April 4.—FLOUR in fair demand and steady. WHEAT quiet; No. 2, $1 28¾; during the afternoon, dull at $1 28. CORN fairly active and higher at 34c.@35¾c., cash; during the afternoon, dull at 35c.@35¾c. OATS firm and quiet at 29c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 93c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 81¼c.@85c. HIGHWINES quiet at 87c. MESS PORK quiet, closed $20, cash, or seller at 11½c., cash; 11½c. seller June. MEATS more active and easier; Short Rib Middles, 8¾c., loose. Live HOGS quiet at $5 90@$6 55. CATTLE steady at $6 15@$7. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 259,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—COTTON dull and nominal at 14¼c. FLOUR closed with better demand; Superfine Winter, $5 40@$5 60; Extra Winter, $5 70@$5 90; Double Extra, $6. WHEAT—Spring higher; Prime to strictly Prime Red Fall, $1 52@$1 60. CORN easier at 49¼c. bids, for mixed, in bulk; White, sacked, 56c.; Choice Yellow, 60c. OATS easier at 40c. for Mixed, in bulk; 54½c. in sacks. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE dull and unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 87½c. TOBACCO, HAY and PROVISIONS unchanged. PORK weak at $20@$20 25. Bulk MEATS in fair request. LARD nothing doing. HOGS quiet at $5 75@$6 50. CATTLE firm at $3 25@$6 50. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 4.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged, sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 65, and 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 68. OATS held at 65c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 90 for bolted, and $1 80 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c. to New-York, 60c., to Albany, 25c.; Mill-feed, to New-York, $1; to Boston, $1 10; to Albany, $5 20 ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—2,800 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR in good demand at full prices. WHEAT in good demand at full prices. CORN steady, with a moderate demand at 57c. RYE steady, with a moderate demand at $1 04@$1 06. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 36c.@38c. BARLEY firm and quiet; White Southern, 84c.@86c.; Yellow, do., 81c.; Mixed Western, 80c. OATS steady at 62c.@63c. Mess PORK quiet at $21 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 9c.; Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c. HAMS, 17c.@17¼c. LARD quiet, 12¼c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 92c.

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